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Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 a.m.	to 10.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m.	to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m.	to 12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m.	to 1.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m.	to 2.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m.	to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m.	to 8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.

11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.	to 8.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
10.30 a.m.	to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m.	to 12 Noon	Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m.	to 5.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m.	to 6.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m.	to 6.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m.	to 8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS

Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS' Des Voeux Road Central.

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TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1914, £23,970,367.

I—Authorised Capital	£6,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£4,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£2,447,500
II—Fire Funds	8,837,017
III—Life & Annuity Funds	17,587,690
Sinking Fund Account	123,230
	£23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch	£2,381,456
" Life and Annuity Branches	2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department	337,232
Other Receipts	478,940
	£5,339,223

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

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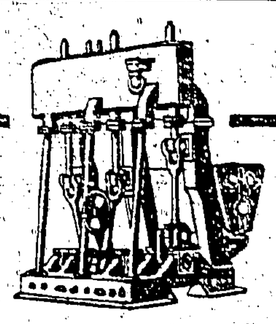
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THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

ADVANCE POSTS RECAPTURED.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

The enemy heavily bombed and attacked advance posts to the south-west of Havrincourt, which he failed to reach the previous night. We were compelled to withdraw but recaptured the position later.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S LATEST REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

We repulsed raids to the north-west of Lens and to the south-west of La Bassee.

The artillery on both sides was active to the east of Ypres.

Our aeroplanes bombed aerodromes and railway stations on Friday. The weather hindered flying on Saturday. We brought down one machine, and two of ours are missing.

ENEMY ATTACK AT HURTEBISE.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

A French communiqué states:—There was very lively reciprocal artillery activity, in the night, on the Aisne.

Our accurate fire completely smashed up another enemy attack on the positions we captured on August 31st, to the north-west of Hurtebise. The attackers were unable to reach our lines.

Two German aeroplanes were brought down by gunfire, from heights of 2,000 metres and 5,000 metres, respectively.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

A French communique states:—

There was considerable artillery activity at Hurtebise, in the direction of Maison de Champagne, at Verdun, in the sectors at Hill 304, at Samogneux and Beaumont.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official message, transmitted by wireless, states:—

The French captured a small portion of our foremost line at Hurtebise Farm.

BRITISH NAVAL AEROPLANE RAID.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

The Admiralty announces that Naval aeroplanes raided Ghistelles aerodrome last night and several direct hits were made on the sheds and a fire was started. Bombs were exploded on the adjoining Ostende-Thourout railway line and many tons of explosives were dropped.

All the machines returned.

THE BRITISH ATTACK ON GERMAN MINE TRAWLERS.

STATEMENTS BY MEMBERS OF THE CREW.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 2.

The crews of the destroyed German mine trawlers, interviewed at Ringkobing, said that they suddenly discovered that they were surrounded by British war ships, which were attacking from the west, the north and the south, and the only way of escape was toward Denmark.

The British warships fired over 1,500 shots, the trawlers sinking just before they could be run aground.

ACTIVITY IN THE BALKANS.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official message states:—The French strongly attacked near Monastir but we wiped out or took prisoners those penetrating our lines.

Serbian attacks at Dobropolje broke down.

CHEMINS-DES-DAMES.

FIVE MONTHS OF FIGHTING.

ENEMY BEATEN AS SIGNALLY AS AT VERDUN.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters says that the battle at Chemins-des-Dames, in which the French Army has been engaged for five months, is at least as severe a test as at Verdun last year.

The lengths of the fronts are approximately the same and 49 German Divisions were engaged at Chemins-des-Dames, from May 5th to August 20, as compared with 25 Divisions at Verdun for the same period last year, when the fighting at Verdun was most heavy. The fact that the French have taken 8,552 prisoners at Chemins-des Dames, during the period mentioned, as compared with 5,863 prisoners for the corresponding period at Verdun, clearly suggests that the wastage of the Germans' effectives at Chemins-des-Dames is almost twice as great as at Verdun, and even allowing for the fact that the fighting strength of the German Division is considerable less than last years, it is evident the battle at Chemins-des-Dames has been more costly to the enemy than Verdun.

The strain of the battle at Chemins-des-Dames on the nerves of the German troops, is shown by the fact that only one out of 49 German Divisions re-appeared in the fighting line after the withdrawal. The Divisions which participate never remain more than twelve days at the Front.

There is every reason to believe that the Germans have between 450 and 500 batteries at Chemins-des-Dames, certainly as many as they had at Verdun last year. They have ten to twelve batteries for every 1,000 yards of front and have often employed 200 batteries on a narrow sector for a single attack.

There have been 40 big attacks, half by the Germans and half by the French, at Chemins-des-Dames in 107 days, besides minor attacks and counter-attacks. The bloodiest hand-to-hand fighting ever seen occurred at the crest line of Cerny and Craonne where the area to be won was so narrow and the necessary advance so short that 50 defeats have not yet cured the Bosche of the illusion that he can re-conquer it. Probably, the enemy's strongest motive for keeping the battle at Chemins-des Dames alive is the vain hope of wearing down the courage of the French, who have beaten him as signally at Chemins-des-Dames as at Verdun.

DR. BETHMANN-HOLLWEG ON MR. GERARD'S MEMOIRS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, interviewed regarding Mr. Gerard's disclosures, declared that Mr. Gerard had given his imagination somewhat free rein. He has attributed to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg utterances which were not his and he denied that he ever unfolded to Mr. Gerard the German war aims, such as the military and commercial dominion of Belgium.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg criticised the publication of the revelations at the present time as "shirt sleeve" diplomacy.

(Continued on Page 5.)

Mr Holman's promise to increase the incapacited soldiers' Federal pension to £2 weekly has been confirmed by the New South Wales Cabinet.

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

SUNDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE BRITISH FRONT.

HEAVY ENEMY BOMBARDMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

The enemy is heavily bombarding the recently captured positions to the east of Hargicourt, to the east of Epehy and, also our lines to the east of Gouzeaucourt.

Strong enemy forces attacked and forced us to evacuate an isolated knoll to the north of Gillemont Farm.

We repulsed attacks to the east of Gouzeaucourt.

Enemy raiders entered a post, to the east of Oosttaverne.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

The weather is unsettled.

The enemy artillery is active to the south of Lens and in the neighbourhood of the coast.

THE BELGIAN ARMY.

STRONGER AND MUCH BETTER EQUIPPED.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Reuter learns from an authoritative Belgian military source that the Belgian Army is much stronger and better equipped than at the beginning of the war.

The Front held by the Belgians is from Nieuport to Boesinghe, a distance of twenty miles.

The Belgians have participated, with great effect, in much fighting and their endurance is specially praiseworthy, and notwithstanding their mental suffering through the absence of home news, an excellent spirit prevails.

The King and Queen being present and giving active help is a great encouragement to the troops.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

THE CONQUEST OF THE BAINSIZZA PLATEAU.

A STIRRING STORY.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The *Times* Correspondent at Italian Headquarters reveals the full story of the Second Army's six days' battle and the conquest of the Bainsizza plateau.

The crossing of the Isonzo was brilliantly conceived and executed. The swift flowing river, in a 60 feet deep gorge, protected, like a moat, the Austrian positions. The bridging began on the night of August 18th and before dawn fourteen bridges had been constructed at likely crossings. They were protected by very strong machine-gun redoubts; consequently the steepest parts were selected, the pontoons being let down by ropes. After the troops had crossed the next difficulty was the assaulting of a line of cavorns, used as machine gun posts on the steep slopes.

Jelenik ridge held out for two days, and, later, the Italians on the south, turned the line, whereupon the bewildered rout began. The enemy shell fire grew wild as the battle movement developed. The Italians on the north tableland attacked up the valley of Rohot and broke through the enemy's line at Rutarace and Caeatercs, pushing on to Kobelik.

Since the fall of Monte Santo the Second Army has been used more in deploying, as in old time warfare, across ground without trenches.

Great difficulties are being experienced owing to the shortage of water at Bainsizza, where the enemy has polluted the wells.

AUSTRIAN REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

An Austrian official message, transmitted by wireless, states:—

Two strong Italian attacks, to the north west of Kal, broke down.

We repulsed massed attacks near Podleszemadoni and Britof.

The Italians entered our trenches at Mont San Gabrielle but our counter-thrust drove them out.

Our prisoners now total 10,000.

Enemy airmen, three times bombed Trieste during the past 48 hours.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S CONGRATULATIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters states the Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has telegraphed to General Cadorna congratulating him on his "great successes."

General Cadorna has replied with a confident assurance of future victory.

STEAMSHIP COLLISION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 1.

The French liner *Natal* collided with another steamer on August 30th.

Five hundred and twenty people were picked up and brought to Marseilles.

[The "Natal" presumably is the Messageries Maritime ship of that name. Her registered tonnage is 4,002. She was built in 1882.]

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In Packages of 10

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SENSATIONAL AFFAIR IN PARIS.

RESIGNATION OF A CABINET MINISTER.

PARIS, Sept. 1.

M. Malvy, the Minister of the Interior, has resigned.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The resignation of M. Malvy is the culmination of a sensational affair which originated in the arrest of M. Almeyreda, the editor of a pacifist newspaper called the *Bonnet Rouge*, published in Paris, on a charge of receiving a big cheque, supposed to have come from Germany.

M. Almeyreda, who was a friend of M. Malvy, was found strangled in prison, apparently having committed suicide.

Already several officials have been dismissed in connection with the affair.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

FURIOUS RESISTANCE BY THE RUMANIANS.

VERY HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

ODESSA, Aug. 31.

The latest Roumanian communiqués show that furious resistance is being offered to the enemy's violent attacks, in the regions of the Oituz and Oknavalleys, and on the Sereth and Putna, often with favourable results for the Rumanians, but with very heavy losses on both sides.

Rumanian circles are generally optimistic regarding the saving of Moldastia, with Russian assistance.

The Rumanian Government is adopting prudent measures with regard to the transference of the Royal Family, and the seat of Government, to Kherson.

GENERAL KORNILOFF'S APPEAL TO THE PREMIER.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 1.

General Korniloff, owing to the recent defections of the Russians on the Rumanian front, has urgently requested M. Kerensky to enforce the disciplinary measures mentioned by him (General Korniloff), at the Moscow Conference.

[General Korniloff said that the death sentence was only a small part of what was necessary to enforce discipline.]

MINISTER OF WAR WITHDRAWS HIS RESIGNATION.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 1.

M. Savinkoff, the Acting Minister of War, has withdrawn his resignation and cables dated August 25 state that he will deal immediately with the matter of reorganisation behind the lines.

THE GREAT FIRE AT KAZAN.

SEVERAL THOUSANDS OF VICTIMS.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 1.

The victims of the fire at Kazan number several thousands killed and injured.

AN APPEAL TO THE WARRIOR COSSACKS.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The Countess Torby, the wife of the ex-Grand Duke Michael, in a stirring article in the *Daily Telegraph* appeals to the warrior Cossacks to defend holy Russia, to meet the foe within, and to beat back the foe at the gates.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS AT PETROGRAD.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 1.

The Social Democratic Congress opens to-day with the object of uniting all sections and parties.

THE BALKAN ZONE.

BULGARIAN ATTACKS REPULSED BY COUNTER-ATTACKS.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

A French Eastern communiqué states that Bulgarian attacks at Serkadilégen were repulsed partly by counter-attacks.

The Serbians attacked in the mountainous regions to the west of Nonte penetrating the enemy first position and capturing a few prisoners.

ENEMY OPERATIONS IN GULF OF RIGA.

A TEMPTING OPPORTUNITY.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The appearance of German warships in the Gulf of Riga was not unexpected and is probably the prelude to a repetition of the combined land and sea operations which, so egregiously failed in 1915, when the British submarines carried out their brilliant exploits.

The present demoralisation of the Russian Fleet offers a tempting opportunity to bring off a spectacular coup.

THE SUBMARINE WARFARE.

A GERMAN ADMIRAL'S EXPECTATIONS.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 1.

In an interview with a representative of the *Leipziger Tageblatt*, Admiral von Scheer declared that he expected everything from the submarine. He said: "This confidence is shared by all our submarine commanders, and I am firmly convinced that if the present rate of sinkings continues the day must come when England will recognise that war does not pay."

Admiral von Scheer adds that it would be a mistake to name a definite date when this would happen. He alleges that the submarine losses are only two or three a month and says that the Germans meet no new anti-submarine appliances, apart from guns, nets and mines.

It is believed that the object of the above boasting is, first, to cheer up the German people, which is very necessary at present owing to the pessimism regarding the military situation; and, secondly, if possible, to draw a contradictory statement from the British Admiralty in the hope that it will contain some reference to new anti-submarine measures and the submarine losses, which might be helpful to Admiral von Scheer.

FRENCH COMMENT ON PRESIDENT WILSON'S NOTE.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The French newspapers endorse President Wilson's Note, although there is some dissent on the view that the German people should be entirely dissociated from the aims of the Government.

GERMAN COMMENT.

German comment is mostly resentful at what are called outside hints regarding how Germany should be governed.

(Continued on page 3.)

HOT WEATHER HEADACHES.

A frequent cause of summer headaches is torpid liver. To stimulate the liver, dispel constipation, sick headaches, biliousness, use

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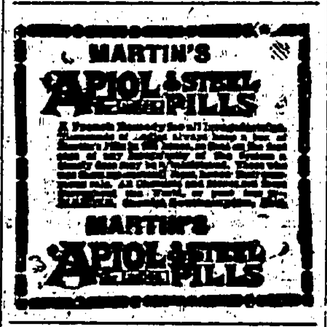
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—CH. DE LANSALUT, Solicitor for the Liquidator, Haiphong.

Hongkong, August 4, 1917. 2012



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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process. Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SILL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE SPRINGS	RISE OF TIDE NEAPS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	707'	(W. 90' / M. 70'	19' 0"	7' 6"	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	571'	76'	13' 6"	7' 6"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	356'	48' 9"	14'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	340'	60'	14'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	230'	60'	12'	7'	
TAI-KOK-TSUI					
Cosmopolitan Dock	466'	95'	22'	7' 6"	
ABERDEEN					
Upper Dock	530	84'	22'	7' 6"	
Lower Dock	328	64'	16'	7' 6"	

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON TELEPHONE No. 33

TOWN OFFICE: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS TELEPHONE No. 20 HONGKONG

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

A PATRIOTIC CALL.

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

PROSPECTUS

Inviting public subscription for 85,000 shares at par ($10 each), upon an increase of the Capital of the Company.

IT is desired and a resolution for that purpose has been passed, to increase the Capital of the Company to $1,000,000 by the issue of new shares, for the purpose of extending the business which is firmly believed will, if so extended, not only prove exceedingly profitable to all interested in the Company, but will also supply a want to local concerns.

The Capital of the Company is now $1,000,000 of which only $78,080 has been paid up and, on this the Company last year made a net profit of $19,817 and paid a dividend of 10 per cent. at the end of the present financial year. It is anticipated that doubling the Capital will at least treble the profit; and, should this anticipation be realized, the Company could pay at least a steady Twenty per cent.

Steel Castings are needed for numerous purposes by all Railway contractors, Engineering and Dock Companies, everywhere in China, and by many small manufacturers. At present a large portion of the Steel products which this Company is able to manufacture is obtained from abroad—at probably great expense,—in consequence of the very limited capacity of this Company to carry out orders received. With an increased Capital, enabling more furnaces to be erected, and more labour employed, this Company would then be in a position to supply most of, if not all, the needs for steel castings in this part of the world; for, with the experience now acquired by the General Managers, and by their present head workmen, there should be no difficulty whatsoever in most satisfactorily fulfilling such requirements.

It is much desired that sufficient additional capital be subscribed, beyond that which is required for the further development of the Steel Casting department, in order to enable a plant to be obtained, and set up, for the purpose of rolling Steel Ingots into material for Engineering, Dock, and Building requirements; for which material there is now a great demand.

It is therefore trusted that many persons in the Colony will be found ready to subscribe towards the increased capital desired, both for their own benefit, and for that of the community generally.

The General Managers are ready and willing to enter into any reasonable agreement desired by the Company to continue their services for a lengthy period. Also, if desired by the Company, they are fully prepared to transfer the control to a Board of Directors, comprised of such persons who are in a position to introduce business, as the Company thinks advisable.

The minimum subscription for the new shares now offered to the public, upon which the General Managers may proceed to allotment, is $200,000.

MR. C. BERNARD BROWN of the firm of Messrs. LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Hongkong, is the Auditor of the Company.

A copy of this prospectus has been duly filed for registration with the Registrar of Companies.

Application for Shares should be made to the Company's Bankers, or the office of the General Managers, where forms will be supplied.

GORDON & CO.,
General Managers.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1917.

REPORT AND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1916-17.

Report presented to the Shareholders at the Seventh Ordinary General Meeting held at the Office of the General Managers, on Wednesday, the 5th August, 1917 at 11.30 o'clock a.m.

The General Managers have now the pleasure to submit their annual report and statement of the Company's accounts made up 31st May, 1917.

The net profit for the year ended 31st May, 1917, after allowing for interest, Auditor's Fees and writing off depreciation on Company's Plant, Machinery, Launches and Stock is $19,817.93. This amount together with the sum of $19,548.62 undistributed profit brought forward from last year makes an available balance of $39,366.55 which it is resolved to appropriate as follows:—To place to Reserve Fund $10,000.00. To pay a dividend of $1.00 per share $7,808.00. To carry forward to credit of next year's account $21,558.55.

Dr. **BALANCE SHEET AT 31st MAY, 1917.** *Cr.*

LIABILITIES.	$	cts.
SHARE CAPITAL.		
Authorised 100,000 shares at $10 each....	1,000,000	
Issued 7,808 shares at $10 each	78,080	00
MORTGAGE ACCOUNT	5,000	00
SUNDRY CREDITORS including General Managers	20,755	72
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.		
Balance as per last account $19,548.62		
Profit for the year 19,817.93		
	39,366	55
	143,202	27

ASSETS.	$	cts.
Machinery, Melting Furnaces, Foundry Plant and Tools including Annealing and Preheating Chambers and also all rights to secret processes as per last account $ 33,963.13		
Less sold, &c. 311.25		
	33,648.57	
Less Depreciation	6,237.72	
	27,410.15	
Additions during the year	4,836.86	
		32,256 01
Value of 2 Launches as per last account.. $ 4,500.00		
Less Depreciation 450.00		
		4,050 00
Office Furniture and Fixtures including valuable drawings as per last account..$ 810.00		
Less Depreciation 81.00		
		729 00
Stock in trade $ 27,649.70		
Less Depreciation 796.39		
		26,853 31
Work in Progress		6,000 00
Accounts Receivable		15,874 35
Cash at Bank and in hand (Bank 7,271.54; P.Cash 167.56)		7,439 10
		143,202 27

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For the year ending 31st May, 1917.

	$	cts.		$	cts.
To Interest Account	450	00	By Balance Working Account	23,117	79
,, Auditor's Fee	20	00			
,, Depreciation on Machy, Plant, Stock, &c.....	2,564	61			
,, Writing off old Machinery	86	25			
,, Profit on the year	19,817	93			
	23,117	79		23,117	79

GORDON & Co.,
General Managers.

I report that I have audited the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers of the Company and have found it to be in accordance therewith.

I have received all the information and explanations I have required. No depreciation has been written off Steel Process Patent Rights which appear in the books at their original cost namely $31,369.56. Subject to the foregoing observation in my opinion such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of my information and the explanations given me and as shown by the books of the Company.

C. BERNARD BROWN, A.C.A.,
Auditor.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1917.

HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

Form of application for Shares.

To the General Managers of
HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,

Having paid to the Company's bankers the sum of $..... being a deposit of $10 per share for.....shares of $10 each of the above named Company I (or we) request you to allot to me (or us).....shares on the terms of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association and I (or we) agree to accept the same or any less number that you may allot to me (or us) and I (or we) authorise you to registar me (or us) as the holder (s) of the said shares.

Name in full

Address.....

Description

Date

Signature

.....

To be retained by the Bankers. To be returned to the applicant. This form should be sent entire, with a cheque for the deposit of $10 on each share to the bankers of the Company namely the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA. Should the amount of $200,000 not be subscribed to enable the General Managers to proceed with the allotment the amount subscribed by each subscriber will be returned without interest.

Receipt for Application Money.

Received this.....day of on account of the Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd., from.....
.....the sum of $.....being a deposit of $10 per share upon.....shares of $10 each of the above named Company.

For the **Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.**

.....
Cashier.

N.B.—This receipt when returned to the applicant must be preserved, and if accompanied by receipt for the amount due on allotment, will be exchanged in due course for a certificate.

The Register for application of Shares will be closed on Thursday, 1st November, 1917, at 3 o'clock.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 2.)

THE OPERATIONS IN EAST AFRICA.

BRITISH AND BELGIANS CLEAR THE NORTHERN AREA.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

An official despatch from East Africa states that the British and the Belgians in the northern area, have cleared the country between the Ruaha and Ulanga rivers. They drove the Germans to the south of the Ulanga.

The enemy have broken out of Opepos and is making for Mahenge We are pursuing him

We have occupied Tunduru.

ALLIES' ECONOMIC POLICY.

LORD ROBERT CECIL AND THE PARIS RESOLUTIONS.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S NOTE AND ECONOMIC LEAGUES.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Reuter publishes a statement by Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, regarding references in President Wilson's reply to the Pope to economic leagues.

Lord Robert Cecil says that there does not appear to be anything inconsistent between the Note and the economic policy of the Allies as declared in the Paris Conference resolutions. The latter are purely defensive and unaggressive, and they aimed at the necessity of restoring the economic life of the Allies after the war and protecting themselves against an aggressive, military and commercial policy which might then be pursued by our enemies. Germany's scheme for driving her allies into a Central European block shows that such a policy is a real danger.

Continuing, Lord Cecil said: "We hold that in this struggle, economic considerations are as vital as purely military and naval measures. We have to maintain and foster the economic strength of those who are fighting the Central Powers, quite as much as we have to organise our armies and our navies. We believe, also, that we are right in attacking the economic strength of our enemies with every legitimate weapon and that is why we rejoice at the vigorous policy the United States is pursuing regarding exports and other matters. Depend upon it, there is no more potent weapon with which to bring home to Germany the folly and wickedness of her militarist leaders than to show her that war does not pay, even in the strictest commercial sense. The Germans forgot, that, in the pursuit of their militarist policy and their contempt of all international law and the rights of non-combatants and neutrals, they have arrayed against themselves forces whose commercial and financial resources are immeasurably greater than their own, and hardly a week passes without some indication that even those nations still remaining neutral are getting to the end of their patience. It is scarcely extravagant to say that if the war continues many months longer the Central Empires will find that, literally, the whole of the rest of the world arrayed in arms against them, and that state of things gives rise to two observations: First, it shows that in the modern world, military force is not everything, and even if the Germans were really successful and are invincible, as the Kaiser and his Generals boast, Germany's future would still be increasingly dark. The second, and more hopeful observation, indicates perhaps, the real solution of the greatest world problem to-day, namely: How can we take precautions to prevent future war? The great difficulty of all the schemes of leagues of nations and such like has been to find the sanction against nations determined to break the peace. I do not wish now to discuss at length the difficulties of joint armed action, but everyone who has studied the question knows that they are very great. It may be, however, that a league of nations, if properly furnished with the machinery for enforcing a financial, commercial and economic isolation of a nation determined to force its will upon the world by mere violence, would be a real safeguard for the peace of the world. "In any case that subject may well be studied by those sincerely anxious to end the present system of international anarchy."

STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE CANNOT SUCCEED.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

In view of the failure of the London Inter-Allied Socialist Conference, the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Unions Congress at Blackpool, have agreed that a Conference at Stockholm at present would not be successful, and recommends, as a first step, the securing of a general agreement among the workers of the allied nations, and the arranging of a Congress for that purpose. The Committee emphasises the hope that the Government will not refuse passports.

A CANADIAN AGITATOR ARRESTED.

OTTAWA, Sep. 1.

Elie La Lumiere, an anti-conscription agitator, has been arrested and charged with making an attempt to dynamite the residence of Lord Athalstan.

STABILISING THE AMERICAN WHEAT MARKET.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.

The Wheat Committee has unanimously decided to make the price of No. 1 Northern Spring wheat 220 cents per bushel, with a view to stabilising the markets and keeping down the prices of flour and bread.

LANCASHIRE AND THE RESTRICTION ON EGYPTIAN COTTON.

A STAGGERING BLOW.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The *Times* Manchester correspondent reports that the restriction on Egyptian cotton came as a staggering blow in Lancashire. The proposal is too serious to regard with equanimity, and it may be taken for granted that Lancashire will fight most vigorously against the restrictions.

THE PRICE OF BUTTER.

PROFIT LIMITED.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The Food Controller prescribes that after September 4, no butter shall be sold by importers or makers above a fixed maximum price, and any person other than an importer or maker shall not sell butter at a profit exceeding 7/6 per hundredweight, and a retailer's profit is limited to 2½d. per pound.

First-hand prices of Australian and New Zealand butter are 206/- and 208/- per hundredweight, respectively.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The Silver Market is firm, with buyers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.

Silver has soared to 90¾. There is a continued heavy demand and light supplies. The mines are working to their fullest capacity to meet the shortage.

It is reported that the Government has completed arrangements with Panama for the exchange of silver currency for American paper currency, and it is understood that the first shipment represents 600,000 pesos.

THE GERMANS IN BELGIUM.

AN INTERESTING REVELATION.

"The condemnation by the Berlin First "Land-gericht" of the notorious Dr. Ivers to nine months' imprisonment for having extorted from the mother of a soldier 120,000 marks under threat, coupled with the evidence offered by the defence that he is a chronic alcoholist and morphinomaniac, throws a lurid light on German official investigations in Belgium as published in the German White Book.

Dr. Ivers was specially appointed to direct those inquiries; it was he who claimed to have discovered documentary evidence of the existence of Belgian franc-tireurs; he presided over the commission of inquiry into the horrors of Louvain. The man, whose findings were accepted without question by the German Government, who presided over innumerable courtsmartial in Belgium, on whose condemnation hundreds of Belgians have been shot or imprisoned, was thus described by the judge.

"He has trampled underfoot, in the lust of lucre, the sacred functions with which he was invested. . . . He acted in a way which, thank God, this tribunal has rarely seen exemplified. . . . He abused in most outrageous fashion the affection of a mother and the holy sentiments of the Catholic religion."

The defence stated that Dr. Ivers was one of those men "who could never work until they were half drunk." Medical testimony gave it that he was not a "Vollmensch"—that he was a degenerate; in fact, that "he possessed defects and vices which rendered all moral resistance very difficult for him."

The Dutch review, "Von Onzen Tijt," commenting upon the case, says that no one will read the declaration of the Court when passing sentence "that, in inflicting punishment, it had taken into account the services rendered by the accused to his country," without a shudder as they think of the fate of the unhappy Belgians who had to submit to the judgment of such a monster.

The condemnation of Dr. Ivers, continues the Dutch review, damns the German White Book for ever. Not a word of the findings can be accepted, for the doctor's colleagues must have known that they were working with a madman, who never appeared among them unless he was drunk.

"Should not there be an inquiry into the character of those who sat with Dr. Ivers on the Commission? Is there one in Germany who is horrified at the idea of a judge condemning innocent people in the blind fury of alcoholism? Is there nobody there who thinks of his victims?

"There are several neutral peoples," the review concludes, "who refuse to believe it possible that such horrors could have been committed as reported from Belgium. Will these people be convinced by what has been revealed before the "Land-gericht" in Berlin, which, by the condemnation of Dr. Ivers, proves the existence of a judiciary system hitherto inconceivable."

NINE WOMEN OUT OF TEN.

It is an unfortunate fact that nine women out of every ten are victims of bloodlessness in one form or another. The girl in her teens, the wife and mother, the matron of middle-age—all know its miseries. To be anæmic means you are breathless after any slight exertion. You feel worn out and depressed all day. You turn against food and cannot digest what little you do eat. At night, if you do sleep, you are not refreshed, and when it is time to get up you feel exhausted and unfit for the day's duties. If neglected, anæmia may lead on to consumption

Act promptly. Make good the fault in your blood by taking Dr. Williams' pink pills, the most reliable blood enricher ever discovered. These pills purify bad blood; they strengthen weak blood and they make good blood. You will be better for your food; you will be brighter and more active. Your womanly charm will be increased, and as you continue with Dr. Williams' pink pills you will regain proper strength and enjoy life as fully as every woman should do.

Start Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people to-day and begin to get well and strong. Most dealers sell them, also obtainable post free, one bottle for $1.50, 6 bottles $8, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European Officials and Merchants in this Colony for ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Fakka. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "China Mail" Office or direct to No. 251, Wellington Street, first floor. [125]

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough just it only a cough. Very palatable. OF ALL CHEMISTS.

PRICES: $1.25 and $2.25.

INTIMATIONS

LOST.

A White PERSIAN CAT. Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning same to—

X.Y.Z
C/o 'CHINA MAIL' Office.
Hongkong, August 30, 1917. 2069

WANTED.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, Portuguese, with good knowledge of English. Apply in own handwriting.

P.R.
C/o 'CHINA MAIL' Office.
Hongkong, August 29, 1917. 2068

WANTED.

RICKSHAW, second hand. Reply, quoting price, to

Box No. 999.
C/o 'CHINA MAIL' Office.
Hongkong, August 9, 1917. 2021

WANTED.

YOUNG MAN with experience as TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER required by Shipping Firm. State previous experience and salary required.

Apply— Box. 450.
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, August 1, 17. 1997

NOTICE.

WE have authorised MR. WILLIAM EDWARD LEONARD SHENTON to sign our firm name as a Partner from the 1st day of September, 1917.

DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON.
Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1917. 2077

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

Session 1917-1918.

THE UNIVERSITY REOPENS on September 15th.

Degree Courses in Medicine, Engineering, Arts including Education, also a Course in Commerce.

For particulars apply to

THE REGISTRAR.
Hongkong, August 30, 1917. 2072

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THERAPION

TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd. 46 Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2003

TO LET.

NO. 4 "BASILEA," Lyttleton Road. 4 Roomed House with Servants' Quarters.

Apply to—
Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Chartered Bank Building.
Hongkong, August 25, 1917. 2037

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's Building.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.
HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Four roomed houses in Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, August 22, 1917.

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

(Incorporated in England.)

UNREDEEMED BANK NOTES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any OUTSTANDING NOTES will be paid on presentation to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, 29th September, 1917, at NOON.

AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it necessary to claim repayment in STERLING from the BOARD OF TRADE, LONDON, to whom the necessary funds will be remitted.

THE BOARD OF TRADE make a charge for payment of claims out of monies deposited in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.

J. R. LOWE,
Liquidator.
Chartered Bank Building.
Hongkong, August 17, 1917. 2049

WATSON'S RESORCIN HAIR LOTION

COPY OF ORDER RECENTLY RECEIVED:

"Eldoret,
British East Africa,
4th July, 1917.

Dear Sir,—I would be very much obliged if you would kindly send me by parcels post some of your Resorcin Hair Lotion (oily).

In payment please find enclosed Postal Orders for £2 which I hope you will be able to change into local currency.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) M.——M.——D.——"

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Telephone No. 12.

To-day's Advertisements

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

S.S. "ECUADOR".
FROM SAN FRANCISCO,
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bill of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on FRIDAY, 7th September at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after 9th September, 1917, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

R. C. MORTON,
General Agent.

Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1917. 2080

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO. FOR TO-DAY.

9.15 p.m.—Frawley Co. in "Under Cover" at the Theatre Royal.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Curtains, Pianos, etc., etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
9.15 p.m.—Frawley Co. in "Jerry".

General Memoranda.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5:—
11 a.m.—Auction of Hams, Bacon, Oats and Biscuits at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
Entries close for fourth Gymkhana (Sept. 15th).
9.15 p.m.—Frawley Co. in "Sunday".

THURSDAY, Sept. 6:—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, Silver Tea Service, Cups and Vases; Gramaphone, etc., etc. at 31 Granville Road Kowloon.
5.30 p.m.—Annual Meeting of the Victoria Recreation Club.
9.15 p.m.—Frawley Co. in "Paid in Full" and Vaudeville.

SATURDAY, Sept. 8:—
10.45 a.m.—Auction of Miscellaneous Stock at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
9 p.m.—Night Fête at the V.R.C.

SATURDAY, Sept. 15:—
University Re-opens.
3.30 p.m.—Gymkhana at Happy Valley.

THE CHINA MAIL
TYPHOON
MAP and
GUIDE

Enables one to locate the centre of a Typhoon.

MOUNTED ON CARDBOARD AND TAPED FOR HANGING.

Price 50 Cents.

VISITING CARDS
PRINTED AT
"China Mail" Office.

BIRTHS.

WILKINSON.—On August 18th, at Yokohama, to Mr. and Mrs. E. S. WILKINSON, a daughter.

ROWBOTTOM.—To Mr. and Mrs. H. W. ROWBOTTOM, at Taihoku, Formosa, on August 20th, a son.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, Sept. 3, 1917.

THE SITUATION AT CANTON.

THERE seems to be still a good deal of uneasiness as to what is to be the outcome of the efforts which are being made by a group of politicians now assembled at Canton whose disaffection towards the existing Government at Peking seeks to find concrete expression in the formation of a "Republican Military Government" with the specific object of securing a restoration of the Provisional Constitution and the National Parliament, and the resumption by LI YUEN HUNG of the office of President. What has been happening at Canton during the past few weeks would furnish a playwright with plenty of material for a side-splitting comedy. While the "independence" of the province of Kwangtung has been formally proclaimed we see that the Military Governor continues to take his orders from Peking! No confidence has been generally felt in the attitude of any of the recognised leaders in the province. The Military Governor and the Civil Governor have publicly appeared to be in complete sympathy with SUN YAT SEN'S party in its attitude towards the Peking Government; but about a week ago the Civil Governor, Mr. CHU HING LAN, entertained a large company at dinner and sprung upon them the announcement that he was resigning his office, and the next day he made a hurried departure from Canton. So sudden was the departure that it was assumed that he had taken the seals of office with him, but it was subsequently learnt that he had left them with a subordinate officer to be handed to the Canton Assembly. On learning this the Military Governor announced that the office of Civil Governor would be assumed by himself. The Canton Assembly, however, elected WU HON MIN as Civil Governor by 55 votes out of 85. WU HON MIN promptly made up his mind that "important political affairs" which were occupying his attention made it necessary for him to decline the post. WU HON MIN and SUN YAT SEN thereupon recommended for the office LI YAO HON, resident commissioner at Shiuhing, and, his nomination being approved by the Military Government, his appointment has been ratified by the Central Government at Peking! Interwoven in all this business has been some little question about the Civil Governor's body guard, some twenty battalions in strength, which CHU HING LAN on his departure placed under the control of CHAN KWING-MING. The Military Governor has ordered a re-organisation of this guard which apparently amounts to their absorption into his own military force. The composition of the forces under the Military Governor's control is another cause of much uneasiness. They comprise battalions of Yunnanese as well as battalions of local men and the jealousy and suspicion existing between the two groups is a constant source of apprehension. Wherever there is a body of Yunnanese troops, a body of Kwangtung or Kwangsai men will be found near by keeping watch over their movements. The crowning act of the comedy would appear to be the appointment of SUN YAT SEN as Generalissimo! There is a good deal of tall talk about military activities, but where the money is to come from for it all, there are no clear indications. What Peking thinks about it all may be learnt from the following extract which we take from a report of an interview with the President which a Special Correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury* sent to his paper on August 31st:—

In answer to enquiries as to the movement in the South, President Feng said he did not regard it as very serious. "Eighteen provinces out of twenty-two have declared their adhesion to the Central Government, and the four remaining provinces are not united in their opposition. Of course, there are extremist elements in Canton, but they have not a great deal of influence, and will probably not be able long to maintain the position they have taken up. A great deal depends on General Lu Yung-ting, upon whom the Government places great reliance, and who has great influence. We believe that he will be a reconciling factor in the situation, and that he will be able eventually to bring the discordant faction into line with the Central Government. We believe, too, that the extremely friendly attitude of the Foreign Powers towards us will have some influence on the leaders in the South and that when they see that those Powers are doing all they can to strengthen China and to help her to take her proper place in the world, they will see the wisdom of ceasing to maintain disunion." Every friend of China will at least hope so.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

There were no cases of communicable disease of any kind reported in the Colony last week.

A Chinese living in 414 Shanghai Street, Yaumati, tried to commit suicide by jumping from a steam launch into the harbour yesterday.

A telegram from the Manila Observatory last night gave warning of a low-pressure area over N. China Sea. A typhoon may develop later.

Mr H. von Heidenstam, engineer-in-chief to the Whangpoo Conservancy, and Mrs. von Heidenstam have arrived in Shanghai. It will be remembered that Mr. von Heidenstam left for Sweden to be married last spring. Mrs. von Heidenstam is the daughter of Baron and Baroness Gyllenkrok, of Stockholm.

An official telegram, says a correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury*, was received at Kuling on 23rd August stating that Germans were not allowed to leave Kuling, but that they are allowed to come to the Estate. People at Kuling concluded that that place is become a dumping ground for the Huns. Many of the Germans cannot obtain money and cheques that have been paid in by them to the Estate and elsewhere have been returned.

It is notified in the Straits Settlements for public information that in future no passport or endorsement will be granted to enable any male European British subject resident in the Straits Settlements or the Federated Malay States to travel to any destination whatever, unless he can produce evidence either that he is exempted from service in any Military Corps or Civil Guard, or that the Command of the Unit to which he is attached offers no objection to his departure.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at 11 a.m. to-day:—

Typhoon in about 112° Long. E. and 18° Lat. N. moving W.N.W.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

THIS remedy has no superior as a cure for colds, croup and whooping cough. It has been a favorite with the mothers of young children for almost forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take.

It not only cures colds and grip, but prevents their resulting in pneumonia. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to a child as to an adult. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

["*Chinese Mail*" *Service.*]

AUSTRIA AND CHINA.

PEKING, Sept. 2.

The Austrian Government will not allow the Chinese Minister to return until the Austrian Minister in China has reached home safely.

According to a certain diplomatic official, the Austrian Minister will go to Shanghai shortly, and will return to Austria by a Dutch steamer. He is now following the example of the German Minister, and is negotiating with the Allied Powers for a safe conduct.

THE SUN COMPANY, LTD.

EXTENSION OF ACTIVITIES.

In the Supreme Court this morning, before Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. E. Davidson, petitioned on behalf of the Sun Company, under the Company's Ordinance of 1911 and 1913, for permission for the extension of the objects of the Company under the Memorandum of Association of the Company, which carries on a very extensive business in Hongkong and Canton as universal providers. Mr. Potter said that the order asked for in this case was entirely covered by an order already made by His Lordship in a similar case, in January last year, in connection with the Wing On Company and he, therefore, thought it would be unnecessary to quote authorities, as his Lordship would see that the present case for the order asked was even stronger than that of the Wing On Company. The Memorandum of of Association of that Company was the same as the memorandum before his Lordship on the present occasion. There was no opposition, although full notice had been given to the shareholders. The Capital of the Sun Company was $2,500,000 comprising of $250,000 shares of $100 each, and its registered offices were in Hongkong. Mr. Potter said that the Company intended to extend their articles to cover insurance, shipping, banking etc.

His Lordship granted orders as prayed for.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Unsettled estate of the value of £694,400 is left by Mr. Frederick David Sassoon, of 17, Knightsbridge, S.W., chairman of David Sassoon and Co., 12, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and also a director of the Imperial Bank of Persia, and at one time a member of the Legislative Council of Hongkong, who died on May 4 last.

Another name, we regret to state, has been added to the Shanghai Roll of Honour, news having been received of the death at Basrah, on the 22nd July, from heat stroke, of Lieut. Daniel A. King, of the Royal Engineers (Inland Water Transport). The deceased, who was well known on the China coast, where he did about 20 years' service, left Shanghai last winter with several other mariners for river service in Mesopotamia. He served for many years with the Indo-China S. N. Co., and after a brief period with the Asiatic Petroleum Co. at Tongku, he commanded the s.s. Guthrie, which was lost at Taku Bar. Later he captained the river str. Tehsing, and subsequently transferred to the s.s. Yukoon. With his widow and daughter, who reside in Shanghai, deep sympathy will be felt. *Shanghai Mercury.*

An obituary notice in a Home paper relating to Captain Guy Stafford Thorne, R.F.C., who died of wounds after bringing his aeroplane and observer safely to earth, says: He was born in 1882, was educated at Wolverhampton Grammar School, and became an electrial engineer. He obtained the appointment of engineer to the Chinese Government Power and Light Station at Canton. Shortly after the war broke out he obtained leave of absence, and, returning home was given a commission in the R.F.C. He became an expert pilot, soon attaining the rank of captain. He was the second son of the late Edwin Henry Thorne, solicitor, of Wolverhampton (himself a lieutenant-colonel in the Territorial Forces), and Mrs. Thorne, of the Roseries, Down Road, Bexhill, whose only other son, Lieutenant-Colonel Harold Underhill Hatton Thorne, was killed in action on May 9. Captain Thorne married, in November last, Mary Gwendoline Charlotte, only child of Commander Hillman, R.N., of Invergordon.

TREATMENT FOR DYSENTERY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy followed by a dose of castor oil will effectually cure the most stubborn cases of dysentery. It is especially good for summer diarrhoea in children. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE MAGISTRACY.

STREET BRAWLING.

Two Chinese cobblers appeared before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning to answer the charge of breaking the peace.

The bone of contention appeared to be the right to pitch a stall in a certain position in a lane near the Central Market.

After hearing the evidence, His Worship fined each defendant $5 or 10 days' gaol and imposed a bond of $50 each to keep the peace for six months.

THEFT OF ELECTRIC CURRENT.

In Mr. Dyer Ball's Court this morning two Chinese were charged with fraudulently consuming electric current from 20th August to 1st September and also for making additional installations in their premises at No. 25 Connaught Road without giving notice to the Hongkong Electric Co.

The first defendant was represented by Mr. F. X. d'Almada who asked His Worship for a remand.

His Worship granted the remand, fixing bail at $200.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

A Chinese piece goods dealer of 11 Elgin Street was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball with fraudulently converting to his own use the sum of $340 entrusted to him by a Chinese dispenser of 31 Queen's Road Central to purchase morphia.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada appeared for the defence.

His Worship remanded the case to Friday next fixing bail at $500.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF ARMS.

A Chinese who recently returned from the United States after a residence there of 25 years was charged in the Police Court with having arms and ammunition without a permit from the Captain Superintendent of Police.

As the defendant did not appear his bail was estreated.

A MATRIMONIAL ARRANGEMENT.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.

In Mr. Dyer Ball's Court two Chinese, a man and a woman, were charged with conspiring to defraud another Chinese called Wong Wa, of the sum of $38.

Mr. Leo d'Almada defended. Complainant is a widower and wanted to marry again. A go-between suggested to him that he could introduce him to an eligible young woman. The woman and a man, whom she said was her uncle, were in due course introduced to the complainant by the go-between on the 22nd August at No. 62 Third Street, West Point. Complainant at first did not like her as she was too young, he himself being 47 years old, but being persuaded by the go-between, he agreed. They had a discussion over the matter of price etc. and finally a deposit of $26 was paid to the first defendant, the woman's uncle, with instructions that the woman be brought to his house the next day. This was done. On the 27th August the uncle came again and asked complainat for $12 to buy the woman some clothes. This was given, and on the morning of the 29th August the woman disappeared. She had stayed in complainents house since the 23rd August.

After evidence was given by the complainant, His Worship adjourned the case to next Monday at 11.30 a.m., fixing bail at $200 each.

A CHINESE REVENUE OFFICER CHARGED.

In Mr. Dyer Ball's Court this afternoon, a Chinese Revenue officer was charged with, while in his capacity as a public servant appropriating and converting to his own use 50 taels of opium other than Government opium and also with being in unlawful possession of same.

Mr. Longinotto the Assistant Crown Solicitor prosecuted while Mr. M. K. Lo defended.

It was alleged that on the night of the 23rd August defendant was called to a boat by a boat woman who said she had a passenger, who had something suspicious, the passenger, however, ran away and defendant got hold of the opium saying that he did not want to arrest the man; he only wanted the opium. This was given him, and he borrowed from one of the two sampan girls who were also in the boat a carrier to contain the opium. He then took a rickshaw to a house in Circular Path. The two sampan girls followed him in rickshaws intending to get back the carrier. Defendant offered them $50 which they refused. Next night when the boat woman met defendant the latter offered her $60. She refused and went to see an European Revenue Officer. Defendant threatened to kill her if she dared to inform the authorities. She, however, laid information and Inspector Clarke with two Revenue officers raided the house where they found the opium.

After evidence was heard His Worship adjourned the case to Thursday next.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITING.

A case in which a Chinese who was charged with having in his possession discs and other implements and machines for making gold or silver coins of the Netherland Indies Currency, was remanded by Mr. Wood this afternoon until next Monday, bail being fixed at $500.

THE FRAWLEY COMPANY.

THEIR STAY IN HONGKONG PROLONGED.

A crowded house on Saturday night witnessed a capital performance of "Bought and Paid For" in which the leading roles were taken by Mr. Frawley and Miss Eva Lang. The play concerns the matrimonial vissicitudes of a millionaire who married a telephone girl. The husband has occasional lapses of inebriety and in one of the "tiffs" that occur on such occasions the soulful wife threatens to separate from him. He tells her in a boisterous way that he has bought her and paid for her. This clinches matters. Whatever hesitation she had about leaving a husband who absolutely refused for her sake to pledge his word that he would not drink again is now absolutely banished. She returns all the presents he had given her, leaves his house, and returns to her former life as an ill-paid telephone girl, spurning his offers of financial support. In the end there is reconciliation through a little stratagem of her brother-in-law (Mr. G. A. Moore) who admirably provided the lighter shades of the play. Miss Annette Tyler, Miss Gloria Fonda and Mr. Benjamin Mackay were also in the caste and helped to make the play the great success it unquestionably was.

There was a storm of applause when the curtain finally fell, and Mr. Frawley, coming forward to acknowledge the compliment, announced, that the Company's arrangements had been altered at the last moment and that they would give three or four performances this week—an announcement that was received with renewed applause.

The Company play to-night "Under Cover"; to-morrow "Jerry"; on Wednesday, "Sunday," and for the final performance on Thursday the play will be "Paid in Full" and Vaudeville.

To-night's play "Under Cover" is a play with a surprise. A melodrama of crime and its detection, of smuggled jewels and the forces of the law closing in upon the smuggler, of a girl driven to the aid of the detectives against the promptings of her affection, of alarms in the night, of whistles heard out under the shrubbery, of lights switched on and off, and of revolvers fired in the dark—this is "Under Cover." It is an ingeniously fashioned play, so constructed that its most vigorous thrust comes in the form of a surprise which is withheld until the very last moment of the last act, a moment when only too often at the theatre some members of the audience are beginning to reach restlessly for their wraps. Mr. Roi Cooper Hegrue is the author of the play.

"A PATRIOTIC CALL."

Attention is drawn to the Prospectus of the Hongkong Steel Foundry Company, Ltd., advertised on page 3. The Prospectus invites public subscriptions for 85,000 shares at par ($10 each) to increase the Capital of the Company, for the purpose of enabling it to extend its operations and meet demands which it is at present unable to cope with. The reasons will be found set forth in some detail in the Prospectus, and as the need for a larger enterprise of this character in the Colony is evident and has been publicly voiced from time to time, it is confidently hoped and believed that an answer will be given to this patriotic call that will enable the Company to provide here a Steel Foundry equal to the needs of the Colony and neighbouring industrial—especially shipbuilding—centres. A practically unlimited supply of ore being procurable from the near neighbourhood of the Colony, the potentialities of the Company, based upon the experience it has already acquired with its present limited plant, are obvious.

ENEMY SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

According to latest official investigations, says the "Peking Daily News," the number of enemy subjects in China, along the Yangtze valley, from Shanghai to Chungking, is 2,612. Of this number 1,808 are Germans and 174 are Austrians, and the remaining 17 are Hungarians. They are distributed in the different treaty ports as follows:—

Chungking	Germans	23		
Ichang	"	10		
Changsha	"	124	Austrians	2
Yochow	"	2		
Hankow	"	245		
Kiukiang	"	30		
Nanking	"	17		
Chinkiang	"	17		
Wuhu	"	3		
Shanghai	"	1,950	"	172
			Hungarians	17

The total number of Germans engaged as teachers is 57. Of this number 6 are in Peking, 2 in Chihli, 2 in Honan, 2 in Shansi, 41 in Kiangsu, 1 in Hupeh, 2 in Hunan, and 1 in Kuangtung.

HANKOW DESERTED BY GERMANS.

German residents in the Allied concession have also been clearing out and removing the balance of their belongings till now there are none left, says the "Central China Post." Where they go is best known to themselves. A Hunan correspondent bids us advise them to go to Changsha, where there is already a large German colony, and where the Provincial Government does not intend to recognize any war with Germany.

Also Kuling is still open for them. We are informed that a notice calling for bungalows to be rented to Germans has been on the Estate Office Notice Board for some time and that through the agency of the Council's employees some 80 bungalows have been secured for the winter. We would be glad if some Kuling correspondent would tell us the truth of this story.

On Thursday a party from the Inspection Office were sent to confiscate all arms in German firms. One firm yielded the following: 1 field gun with no shell; 3 machine-guns with 320 rounds; 35 rifles with 2,700 rounds; 4 sporting guns with 541 cartridges and one Belgian revolver. From other German firms there were collected 75 rifles with 15,380 rounds; 15 sporting guns; 7 Russian rifles and 3 pistols without ammunition.

CHINA AND "ENEMY SUBJECTS."

"Obey the law and keep your mouth shut" was the advice Attorney-General Gregory gave to the Germans in the United States after the declaration of war.

The same warning might well be given to the Germans and Austrians in China by the Chinese government.

Like the United States, China is unwilling to intern enemy subjects unless such action is made imperative by the conduct of the enemies who have chosen to remain in the Chinese republic.

The isolation of enemies has offered many difficulties in many lands. Germany interned aliens in barracks deserted by soldiers sent to the front.

China prefers not to intern Germans and Austrians if they conduct themselves in such a manner that they are not a menace to the republic and the successful waging of the European war.

But schemes for internment have been considered. Plans have been worked out, and unwilling as China is to shut up Germans and Austrians, she will instantly do so the moment it becomes clear that such action is necessary in the interest of law and order.

The Chinese government has no desire to persecute enemy subjects. It does not wish to inflict undue hardship upon them or to interfere with their peaceful avocations and legitimate trading. It hopes that all Germans and Austrians will show consideration for their fellow-countrymen and refrain from pernicious political activity which may make it necessary to deprive all enemy subjects of their liberty.—*Peking Gazette.*

THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL.

AMUSING STORY OF A DOCTOR AND HIS WIFE.

An amusing story has come to light with regard to a well known Calcutta doctor and his wife. They had made every arrangement to go home to England. Just as their plans had matured, however, the order was issued forbidding people from travelling home. Nothing daunted the doctor shipped as a surgeon on a vessel proceeding home via the Cape, while his wife was engaged on the same ship as a stewardess. On arrival at Durban the agent of the line discovered that there were only two lady passengers on board and he immediately proceeded to reduce the establishment by cancelling the engagement of the "stewardess." The doctor, on hearing that his wife was not being allowed to proceed, immediately signified his intention to resign his position as a surgeon and remain on shore. He could not to this, however, under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act so he had to proceed with the ship. At this stage it all becomes vague. It is known that the plucky and determined lady did not remain at Durban and it is also known that she reached home. But how?

GERMAN EXPORT BANKING SCHEME.

The German Economic Union for South and Central America, at a meeting at Hamburg on July 3rd, under the presidency of Herr Dernburg, adopted a resolution proposing the foundation of an export banking institution to mediate in the participation of German capital in business enterprises abroad and to support financially German export trade after the war, especially in Central America, the West Indies, the Far East, and Australia. The capital is to be raised by small subscriptions in order to interest the general public, while the Reichsbank is to back the enterprise. The first steps for the foundation of the new bank will shortly be taken. In concluding his speech, Herr Dernburg said for the export trade an open door must be demanded and, for both import and export trade an open sea, free from British domination. International agreements would be necessary for the German export trade.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

ITALIANS EXTEND THEIR GAINS.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

An Italian official message states:

We repulsed counter-attacks on the southern edge of the Bainsizza plateau, the northern slopes of Mont St. Gabrielle and to the east of Gorizia.

We extended our gains in the Bestovizza Valley, capturing prisoners and booty.

We recaptured a position, 3,500 metres in height, in the upper Zobru Valley.

AN AUSTRIAN CLAIM.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

An Austrian official message, transmitted by wireless, claims that the Austrians repulsed strong Italian attacks to the north of Kal and that they stemmed all assaults at Mont San Gabrielle and captured a trench section to the east of Gorizia.

ITALIANS BOMB TRIESTE.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

An Austrian official message states that the Italians dropped seventy bombs on Trieste.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

ENEMY CROSS THE DVINA NEAR RIGA.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

A Russian official messages, transmitted by wireless, states:

The enemy crossed the Dvina to the south-east of Riga; occupied Kupfermannov and developed their attack to the north.

The enemy also took the offensive in the region of Mitau Road. The battle is proceeding.

Enemy attacks in the direction of Kovel, Vladimirvolynsk, Focsani and Braila, failed.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official message, transmitted by wireless, states:—

Some of our enterprises to the south-east of Riga succeeded.

THE FIGHTING IN RUMANIA.

THIRTY-TWO UNSUCCESSFUL ENEMY ATTACKS.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 2.

A Russian officer who participated in the battles at Focsani says that the struggle was very fierce for a fortnight. The Germans employed their best troops whose losses were enormous. Some regiments were completely annihilated.

Thirty-two German attacks, at one point of the Russian trenches, were repulsed and the ground was covered with thousands of German corpses belonging to ten different regiments.

The Russian losses were also serious.

KING OF RUMANIA'S FROM RESOLVE.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

King Ferdinand of Rumania has telegraphed to M. Kerensky that the Rumanians are firmly resolved to fight side by side with the brave Allies, until the final triumph of right and justice.

AN ANTI-REVOLUTION PLOT FRUSTRATED.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 2.

Newspapers state that an anti-revolution plot was discovered in Petrograd, at the time the Moscow Conference was taking place.

The leaders include well known politicians and several officers.

Searches furnished proof of the existence of the plot.

LATER.

It is authoritatively stated that the arrests made in connection with the anti-revolution plot were mostly outside Petrograd. Very few arrests were made in the Capital.

The Government considers that the present time would be inopportune to publish the names of the persons arrested, or the results of the domiciliary searches.

The activity of the plotters has had no alarming result, and the matter is being energetically investigated.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully carried out a raid to the eastward of Wytschaete, bombed dug-outs and machine-gunned the escaping garrison.

We repulsed raiders south-eastward of Havringcourt.

Aerial activity was resumed last evening. We brought down two enemy machines, and one of our machines is missing.

OVER 10,000 PRISONERS IN 32 DAYS.

The British, during August, have captured 7,270 prisoners, of whom 158 are officers, making 10,606, including 234 officers, since the morning of July 31st.

Thirty-eight guns, including six heavies, 200 machine guns, and 73 trench-mortars were captured in August.

FRENCH ATTACK SECURES ALL OBJECTIVES.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

A French communique states:—In Belgium there was great artillery activity in the region of Drigmuchten and Bixschoote.

On the Aisne, after a strong artillery preparation, we attacked last night to the north-west of Hurtebise, and with one bound carried all our objectives on a front of nearly 1,500 metres to a depth of about 300 metres.

We broke up three counter-attacks, and captured five officers, 150 men and seven machine-guns.

A great many of the enemy were killed by the preliminary artillery fire and in the fighting, which was very violent.

Our aircraft co-operated, keeping a height of one hundred to six hundred metres, machine-gunning trenches and batteries.

All our machines returned.

FRENCH GAIN GROUND.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

A French communique states:—We captured a further 200 metres of trench north of Hurtebise and thirty prisoners.

A counter-attack did not reach our lines.

Under our violent artillery fire in Champagne, south of Butte du Mesnil, we repulsed a strong enemy *coup-de-main* and captured prisoners, including a commander.

There was a brisk artillery struggle in the whole of the region north of Hill 304 and Morthomme.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

A German official report transmitted by wireless, states:—The French secured initial successes near the Hurtebise Farm. Our counter-thrust threw back the enemy.

ACTIVITY IN THE BALKANS.

RAIDS BY THE BRITISH.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

A British official despatch from Salonika states:—We raided at various points on the Doiran-Vardar front.

We repulsed counter-attacks northward of Doldzeli.

Our bombardment continues.

SERBIANS PENETRATE POSITIONS.

PARIS, Sept. 1.

An Eastern communique states that Bulgarian attacks at Serkudilegen were repulsed, partly by counter-attacks.

The Serbians, attacked in the mountainous regions to the west of Nonte, penetrating the enemy's first position and capturing a few prisoners.

FRENCH REPULSE ATTACKS.

PARIS, Sept. 2.

A French Eastern communique states:—Another Bulgarian attack on Serkudilegen was launched after very heavy artillery fire and was repulsed, our troops counter-attacking and ejecting the Bulgars from the first elements of the trenches they held.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

FURTHER PRISONERS TAKEN.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

An Italian official report states:—We repulsed, with heavy losses, repeated violent counter-attacks on the northe slopes of Mont San Gabrielle and eastward of Gorizia.

We carried elements of trenches in the Brestovizza Valley.

Yesterday we captured 717 prisoners, making a total of 720 officers and 26,571 men since the beginning of the battle.

One of our flights dropped three and a half tons of bombs on the railway establishments at Gruhovo.

NAVAL "SCRAP" OFF JUTLAND.

ENEMY MINE SWEEPERS DESTROYED.

LONDON, September, 1.

The Admiralty announces:—Our Light Forces destroyed four enemy mine-sweepers off the Jutland coast this morning.

LATER.

The Jutland "scrap" is chiefly interesting as showing that, despite the enormous minefields and other elaborate defensive devices, the British Naval outpost is always on the enemy's doorstep.

Reuter's Correspondent at Copenhagen states that the fight occurred off Rinkjoebing at seven o'clock in the morning.

The German mine-sweepers fled and grounded in the shallows.

A hundred survivors of the crews reached shore.

It was no question of raiding defenceless mine-sweepers, because the latter were protected by aeroplanes and submarines.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

A German official report, transmitted by wireless, states:—We gained a hill position north-eastward of Focsani.

GERMANY AND POLAND.

FURTHER BREACH OF FAITH.

ZURICH, Sept. 2.

Germany has committed another breach of faith with Poland, where the National Council, which was formed under German auspices, has resigned, owing to a German order sending the so-called Polish Legion to the Austrian front in defiance of agreements.

RUSSIAN DOWAGER EMPRESS ILL.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 2.

The Dowager-Empress, now in seclusion in the Crimea, is seriously ill.

RUSSIA COMMANDEERS CORN SUPPLIES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 2.

The Government has commandeered the corn supplies in the provinces near the south-west Roumanian fronts owing to the grave shortage of flour.

RAILWAY TROUBLES IN RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 2.

In consequence of the rejection of the demands of the engine drivers they have decided to strike, except the drivers of the troop and hospital trains. Other unions refused to support them, while the Government is taking the strongest measures.

RUMANIAN VINTAGE SEIZED.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 2.

The Germans have seized the Rumanian vintage.

RECRUITING IN AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.

There was a great five-hour parade of troops marching to camp.

(Continued on Page 2.)

A TALE OF MALAYA.

"JUNGLE MAN'S" COMPLAINT AGAINST HIS WIFE.

After being married 18 years Mr. Thos. Hamilton Tedlie, mining engineer, sought to have the marriage annulled, alleging that during all those years his wife, through her own disability, had not been a real wife to him. She denied it, and Mr. Justice Hill, the divorce judge, found in her favour, says a report in a home paper. Mr. Tedlie then went to the Court of Appeal, who have recently decided against the husband, holding that he had no legal right to have his marriage dissolved. The story told was a curious one. For some years—since 1888—Mr. Tedlie was engaged in the Malay Peninsula. In 1897 he became engaged to a Miss Spiller, who went out to him in 1898. She arrived on December 30, 1898, and within four hours was married to Mr. Tedlie. The latter stated at the hearing of his suit that his wife showed great repugnance to the ordinary relations of married folk, and asked it they could not be "just friends." She also declared that to have a child would kill her. Nevertheless, Mr. Tedlie said he hoped that time would cure her of this repugnance, but finding no improvement determined to drown his disappointment in hard work. He did everything he could to make his wife happy and they entertained largely, "I am more of a jungle-man than a man of the world," he told Mr. Justice Hill when explaining that he brought no proceedings before as he was not aware that he could get his marriage annulled in certain circumstances. Mr. Justice Hill, after hearing the evidence, said he was not satisfied that the marriage had not been consummated. Apart from that the long delay and the circumstances were such as to deter him from annulling the marriage. He (the judge) did not doubt Mr. Tedlie's ignorance of the law, but if the husband, knowing the facts, made no inquiry as to his rights, it would be contrary to the fair treatment due to the wife by Mr. Tedlie if he (Mr. Tedlie) could repudiate her now—his legal wife who had been faithful to him and for a prolonged period was the mistress of his home. The petition was dismissed. The same facts were put forward in the Court of Appeal, but the three judges, without calling on the wife's counsel, upheld Mr. Justice Hill's decision and found against the husband.

PORTUGAL'S PART IN THE WAR.

RELATIONS WITH BRITAIN.

A Lisbon correspondent says it is known in England that Portuguese troops are to-day at the front, taking their place beside those of Great Britain and France. Little has as yet been heard, however, of what Portugal has actualy done in behalf of the Allies. The following statements on the subject, made to me in course of conversation, by Dr. Machado, the President of the Republic, are therefore of interest. After recalling the original declaration by Portugal on August 7th, 1914, affirming her loyalty to England and sympathy with France, the President said:—

That was followed up by the decision, in full Parliament on November 23rd, 1914, for our military co-participation. Plans for the "mobilization" had already been initiated by General Pereira de Eca, the then Minister for War. These plans were temporarily interrupted by political events, but there followed active military preparation under the present Minister for War, Major Norton de Matos.

Side by side with this military re-organization a like movement has been in progress in the Fleet. In the work of preparing the defence of the port of Lisbon, the policing of the coasts and in assisting in the convoying of the various Portuguese expeditions, the officers and men of the Fleet have merited the gratitude of the nation and the Republic.

THE AFRICAN EXPEDITIONS.

But Portugal's intervention has not been limited to Europe. Military expeditions sailed for Angola and Mozambique as early as September 11th, 1914. As a result of these expeditions Portugal has already re-occupied Kionga, of which in the time of the monarchy, Germany had wrongfully taken possession. These efforts have been accompanied by a great financial effort, but the country is possessed of inexhaustible resources. It is owing to the "Union Sagrada"—the co-operation of the two great political parties, the Evolutionist under Dr. Antonio José d'Almeida, and the Democratic under Dr. Affonso Costa—that Portugal's armed participation in the war has become an actual fact.

It became necessary that Portugal should requisition the German ships anchored in her ports, as was lawful for her to do in conformity with her internal legislation and with the then existent Treaty of Commerce with Germany. To this Germany replied by declaring war in March 9th, 1916. She took as her pretext this requisitioning of her ships, forgetting that she had before this attacked Portugal in Africa, or, rather, pretending to reduce these attacks to simple episodes on the frontiers, altogether unauthorized by the Government of Berlin.

In order to form an idea as to the resources of which the country can dispose it is sufficient to say that up to the present all the expenses have been met by the increase of the fiduciary circulation and the sale of Treasury bills.

FINANCIAL MEASURES.

Parliamentary authority has already been voted for the issue of 100,000 contos of stock (about £12,925,000), but up to the present not a single issue has been launched upon the market. Should the war be prolonged, recourse may be had to the levying of an additional charge on the general State taxes. Portugal has borne and will bear all the expenses arising out of the military preparations, whether directly or indirectly, as also the cost of all purchases made either here or in non-Allied countries. Here it is that the greater part of the hundreds of thousands of contos spent has been for the most part consumed. Great Britain has helped us financially in two ways—by furnishing us with a current account for expenses connected with the troops on foreign service in France, and by taking up Treasury bills for the costs of military preparation here in Portugal.

British markets are not so open as might be wished to Portuguese exports, such as cocoa and cork, and they have been in part closed against the first of all Portuguese national exports—wine. I feel sure that the British Government will afford her Ally not only financial facilities which will compensate her for her shortage of gold, but such further economic facilities as will enable her to receive those raw materials and other indispensable articles which she must obtain from abroad. I refer in particular to the need for cereals for food, and to coal for our industries. It is necessary that in Portugal it should be felt that our wish to assist England is recognized there, and accompanied by an equal interest in Great Britain for Portugal.

By the Bill recently introduced by the French Minister of Finance, the tax on all war profits exceeding 500 000 francs (£20,000) is raised to 80 per cent., and upon all inheritances and bequests exceeding 2,000 francs (£80) it establishes an annual tax of three-tenths per cent. until the death of the beneficiary. The total revenue accruing under the Bill is estimated at 1,500,000,000 francs (£60,000,000).

RHEUMATISM.

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THE RUINS OF LENS.

Mr. H. Perry Robinson wrote from France on June 26:—

In addition to a number of successful raids at various points, we have, during the last 48 hours, made solid progress south-west of Lens, where our line had only been advanced some 500 yards or so in two and a half months, or since April 14. Now we are pushing forward on a wide front both north and south of the Souchez river, and the enemy seems to be falling back before us, offering little resistance.

What the official *communique* last night referred to as "a successful minor operation" in this region, had, in fact, a success and significance much beyond its actual dimensions as an advance. It give us the slopes of what is known as Hill 65, the dominating height of this section, which has lain about 500 yards in front of our line hitherto, and is about twice that distance north of the Souchez.

It was English troops from the South Midlands who took the hill with little difficulty, although we know that the Germans attached sufficient importance to the positions to tell the men of the 56th Prussian Division which had been holding the hill that if they recaptured it they would be taken out of the line and given a rest. It was a large bribe, but the enemy never came. On the contrary, while we have held the hill and the trenches taken upon its slopes, the enemy has evacuated the whole complicated mass of trench lines immediately before and around the hill and fallen back into at least the fringes of Lens itself.

A FLOOD BARRIER.

The suburb of Lens on its western side is known as the Cité du Moulin. It had already been badly knocked about, but has further been absolutely levelled by the enemy. Other spaces running back into the city have been similarly levelled, presumably to give a field of fire, and the whole of Lens, even where the walls of buildings are still standing, appears to be no more than the husk of a city. The work of plundering, destroying, burning, and blowing up has gone on for two months and little now remains to be ravaged.

Besides the destruction on this side of Lens, the Germans, these last two days, have also been busy blowing up roads on the south side of the city in the Avion area. Mines have been exploded at all the cross roads, as well as at intervals along the roads themselves, obviously to delay pursuit. In addition a large area of flat land between Avion and Lens itself, south of the Souchez River, has been flooded.

A tract here nearly a mile from north to south, and half as wide, most of which is ordinarily marshy, but includes also the greater part of the industrial suburb known as the Cité St. Antoine, where immense railway yards are situated, is now an artificial sea.

These things seem to indicate that the Germans intend falling back behind the flooded land and the region of wrecked roadways. They are not being allowed to do it unmolested.

STORMING THE "BREWERY."

While from Hill 65 we have pushed forward along the north of the river, on the south we were at noon to-day some 300 or 400 yards north and east of La Coulotte, and still moving. (Sir Douglas Haig reports the capture of La Coulotte.) Above that point, between it and the river, at seven this morning, after a sharp preliminary bombardment, we stormed and occupied strong positions of what is known as the "Brewery," on the Lens—Arras road, while on the other side, to the southward, we pushed up along the old railway line, and before noon were less than half a mile south of Avion. At all points we are overcoming the rear-guard opposition and taking prisoners in small batches.

The fact is the enemy has found his advanced position before Lens quite untenable. Without any major attacks we have, during the last two months, kept a constant pressure on him, and the losses caused by our artillery fire have, we know, been very heavy. His whole line on this south side of Lens has been compelled to give way.

How far he will find it necessary to go I would not venture to guess. The clearing of the area on the western side of the city, with the floods and destructions on the south, would seem to suggest that he intends to hold a line through the ruins of the city itself. But for the moment the whole of his front here is quiescent. Even though he falls back no more than a couple of miles to the inside of the city, the moral effect is the same. Once more we have fairly battered and worried him out of positions which he had fortified with immense care and long preparation, and the third and final system of formal defences on the west of Lens has gone.

GERMAN PROPERTIES IN RANGOON.

There is a good deal of irony in the fate of most of the German properties in Rangoon. Numerous German rice mills have passed into British and Indian hands by purchase. The German hold on the Tavoy wolfram trade is now gone for good. The commodious "Deutscher" Club, which before the war was a popular Club amongst local Europeans, and whose New Year's Eve tamashas were events of the year, passed to the Armenians, as their Club, and was some time ago purchased by the Convent school adjoining.

The latest and most piquant development is turning the late German Consulate into the Port Defence headquarters. These buildings with their large compound, offices and living rooms, were synonyms for the German grip on the Burma Rice trade. The German Consul's office is the orderly room; part of the office is the P D Club, the living rooms are now the House of the Sergeant Major and the compound the training ground for the mobile artillery drafts for Mesopotamia.

The British Army in Mesopotamia, according to a dispach from Mr Chandler, is now running trains between Baghdad and Samarra made up entirely of the plant captured from the Turks in the battle before Samarra.

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THE FIGHTING IN FLANDERS.

The following are telegrams from London to the *Civil & Military Gazette*, (Lahore):—

BIG GERMAN EFFORT EXPECTED.

August 7th:—*The Times* Military Correspondent says:—

Sir Douglas Haig has employed only a fraction of the troops available and three months of weather suitable to campaigning remain. The German reserves are also strong and an attempt to restore the prestige of German arms may be expected. There must be ebb and flow as the front of action extends and new forces are thrown in. (C. & M. Gazette cable.)

FATE OF GERMANY IN THE BALANCE.

August 10th.—The "Vossische Zeitung" says that the fate of Germany is now being decided in Flanders. The loss of the German positions between the Lys and the Sea provides a base from which English aviators can annihilate the German industrial basin. (Civil and Military Gazette cable).

PRUSSIAN GUARDS SHIRK FIGHTING.

August 10th.—A correspondent in Flanders states that the Prussian Guards brought up against the French were told that they were required to attack until the last moment. Then they began to disappear and hide in shell holes. A bare half dozen of one company actually attacked. (Civil and Military Gazette cable).

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RANS PACIFIC).

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"HAWAII MARU" Wednesday, 26th Sept. at Noon.

FORMOSAN LINE:—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KAIJO MARU" Sunday, 9th Sept. at Noon.
§ "JOSHIN MARU" Thursday, 13th Sept. at 10 a.m.
"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 13th Sept. at 10 a.m.

§ Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
† Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

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SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	Sept. 6, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	Sept. 9, Daylight.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	HUICHOW	Sept. 11, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	Sept. 11, at 4 p.m.

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For	Steamers	To Sail
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MANILA	*YUENSANG*	SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	*LOONGSANG*	SATURDAY, Sept. 15, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

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The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on FRIDAY, 31st August at 5 P.M. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on WEDNESDAY, 5th September, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 6th September at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after the 10th September, 1917.

T. DAIGO,
Agent.

Hongkong, August 30, 1917. 2074

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

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The above-named Steamer having arrived Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on SUNDAY, 2nd September at 5 P.M., will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on FRIDAY, 7th September at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

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Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1917. 2079

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	§INABA MARU, Capt. Higo, Tons 12,500	MONDAY, 8th Oct. at Noon.
KOBE	§NIKKO MARU, Capt. Takeda, Tons 3,600	SUNDAY, 23rd Sept. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	§HIRANO MARU, Capt. Fraser, Tons 16,000	SATURDAY, 15th Sept. at 11 a.m.
	§FUSHIMI MARU, Capt. Irizawa, Tons 21,000	SATURDAY, 15th Sept. at 11 a.m.
MOJI & KOBE	TOTOMI MARU, Capt. Kamada, Tons 8,000	SATURDAY, 8th Sept.
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ENEMY TRADE IN MALAYA.

GERMAN TECHNICAL EFFICIENCY.

The following is the first of a series of articles on post-war trade problems specially written for the "Singapore Free Press" by one with exceptional opportunities of going into the subject.

In attemping to arrive at the reasons which account for much of the expansion of German trade in the Orient we will have a better insight how to deal with the problem of post-war possibilities. Scientific knowledge has enabled her to take advantage of the waste products of the factory whether in the tanneries, the metal, chemical or textile industries, and her perfect organization has brought to a fine art the equipment to meet the competition of other nations, not only in the neutral markets of the world but on their native ground. Whether we turn to dyestuffs, to chemicals, "drugs," musical instruments, electrical appliances, hosiery, leather, crockery, nails, toys or beer she took first place in the field of production.

A BOOMERANG POLICY.

It is not enough to tell us that in some of these products she utilized or expanded the ideas of our own inventors, if we failed, owing to want of initiation or through negligence to follow these up to a practical issue, nor does it serve any useful purpose to deny her pre-eminence in the production of certain classes of goods. Here it is necessary to characterise as sheer folly the contention of some extremists, that a post-war policy will debar all enemy products from our markets for ever, or even for a lengthy period. This boomerang policy would result in driving her products in neutral directions, and deprive us of benefits of which we cannot afford to lose. We cannot do without her dyes until we can produce equal or better. Her pianos are still the best in the world, her mechanics alone excel in the grinding of razors, her electric magnetos stand unapproached by American or British makes, her drugs have never been satisfactorily replaced or her glass for laboratory purposes, and so on with others of her products. Austria has sent us furniture and enamelled utensils as well as other goods of tried merit procurable from no other country. Just as Manchester is pre-eminent in cotton piece goods, owing to the experience—and—training—of—generations—of specialists, so that no other effective competitor exists, in the same way other places have acquired a skill based on long experience, but also in the case of the Continent supported by a scientific system of education causing results to be attained more quickly. At the same time it would be unthinkable to return to pre-war conditions so far at least as regards Germany, and a heavy tariff, almost prohibitive in the case of her competitive manufacturers, if not only justifiable but necessary. Only it must be scientifically graded and imposed on the grounds of self-interest.

BRITISH APATHY.

The apathy of our country manifested by its failure to produce motor cars, typewriters, kinema films, labour saving office requirements, cooking stoves, sewing" machines, tools, and hardware generally comparable at the price as regards diversatility and novelty with efficiency to those either made in the United States or in American factories established elsewhere. We have been too niggardly in furnishing means to promote a truly scientific system of education and chemical research and altogether too short-sighted in our methods. Again we have to learn from the enemy how to organize our system of distribution, so that competition between manufacturers will not be of the cut-throat description, and will in foreign and colonial markets be regulated according to the best interests both of the producer and the nation. There should no longer exist a state of matters that permitted foreign goods to be transported from one side of England to the other at rates cheaper than were charged on British goods for half the distance, nor a continuation of a railway tariff that penalized the manufacturer in the Midlands on his through cargo to the seaports. The German railway rates on goods for overseas were so reduced as to encourage exports, ours so arranged as often to have the opposite effect. This particular difference is partly explained by the amount carried in freight wagons far exceeding that customary in England, which has yet to learn from the United States and Germany how to get the most out of the same expenditure of motive power. The private ownership of trucks is also an impediment to reform and must cease.

KARTEL SYSTEM AND DUMPING.

The "Kartel" organization was an arrangement between German manufacturers of similar goods to fix credits and rates in the different markets, and had among other objectionable features that of raising home prices to cover any loss made in foreign trade, but it had also the valuable result of preventing unnecessary competition and losses in consequence. Its ramifications extended over the whole world, with the one great object of inundating the markets with the over produced stocks of the Waterland.

The "dumping" of goods at less than cost of production was the means whereby Germany—Austria also had her "Kartels," got rid of her inflated stocks, giving employment largely at the expense of the home consumer. There is of course a class of "dumping" that is quite legitimate and is entered into by nearly all manufacturing companies and firms with the object of enabling the industry to be carried on when the manufacturer has not been able to clear stocks in the ordinary way of trade or when, foreseeing some departure in the direction of machinery saving, a coming change of fashion or custom or some other change which made it good business to sell off at or under production cost. But the German system, like that of the merchandise made in gaols or under unfair conditions, is to be fought tooth and nail for the protection of all honest labour and trade.

"REJECTS."

There is one class of sale however which has helped the enemy which could be followed with advantage to ourselves. Examine carefully the goods of enemy origin to be found in the bazaar offered at prices British goods cannot touch and are therefore "conspicuous by their absence." In a great percentage a slight flaw after scrutiny will be detected. Nothing perhaps material or such as to detract from its utility, nevertheless a speck on perfect manufacture. This is the "Throw out" or "Reject" of trade, which the British manufacturer casts aside as useless, leaving it to be broken up and destroyed lest it should by any means get into the market and spoil his trade reputation. Yet if he will consider the earth is not populated by one people or class but comprises races and nations occupying different niches in the scale of civilization, the natives of many of the South Sea islands or remote parts of Siam and Borneo, whose forefathers used a coconut shell for drinking purposes and clay cooking utensils, are not likely to cavil at an imperfection in what is to them a superior article. Nor will they hesitate to purchase a glass, plate, or cooking pot because of some irregularity which in no way lessens its utility. Moreover they would not, if they could, pay treble the price for the absence of such imperfection. If one is broken it must be replaced at a cost that will not demand too great a sacrifice from a low wage earner. Germany proceeds differently. Manufacturers of the different articles have a subsidiary company which distributes these after careful grading suitable to the requirements of different parts of the world. The manufacturers' names are obliterated and others or none at all substituted. The British producer could follow this system and if need be have marks to show that the article is a "reject" or "throw out." The business done in such goods is enormous and Germany had a large trade with the Colony in this class. I remember visiting a high class factory at one of the pottery districts in England when I was shown some beautiful porcelain, hand-painted by the firm's own artists. Pointing to an insignificant flaw the manager informed me that it would be destroyed as nothing short of perfection was ever allowed to leave the factory. Large quantities were broken up after nearly every firing, he assured me in a tone of some pride, and I thought at the time how wasteful and utterly foolish the whole thing was.

PHYSIQUE OF ANGLO-INDIANS.

Many before the war had a suspicion that the average Anglo-Indian was far below the average European in physique, but it was not till recruiting for the Anglo-Indian Force was in full swing that this suspicion was turned to an absolute certainty. And, of course, if the men are below the recognised standard in physical development it stands to reason that the boys also are of inferior build. A writer in the "Boy Scouts' Gazette of India" brings this point out painfully in figures of measurements of some London and some Indian boys of all ages and comes to the conclusion that the result is on an average that a boy of 15 in India equals a boy of 13½ at Home, a boy of 14 in Indian equals a boy of 12½ at Home, and a boy of 13 in India equals a boy of 11½ at Home. There are, of course, many causes that lead to this result, e.g. poverty, early marriages, neglect of home hygiene, and no matter what may be attempted to up-lift the community intellectually, it is here that the evil lies. It is here that the root cause of the general backwardness of Anglo-India is to be found. It is here that those interested in the community will find the most important problem awaiting a solution. How is this deterioration in physical development to be over-come? It is imperative that the question be tackled in no half-hearted spirit for, without healthy and fully developed bodies how can Anglo-Indians be expected to have healthy brains, healthy minds? To fill the place in India that is theirs, to be considered of some value to the State, to be acknowledged by other communities as opponents not to be despised—all these are at stake and the community in general, not one or two isolated members, must give this question of physique earnest consideration and all unite in taking measures to make the members of future generations of a better build and greater stamina.—"Englishman."

HINDENBURG'S NEPHEW INVENTS FOR AMERICA.

The following report is from New York:—

Paul Shlick, a graduate of Yale University, has presented to the United States government an invention to combat submarine, which he has made [illegible]. He was born in St. Paul, Minnesota. His father is a business man and his mother is a younger sister of Paul von Hindenburg, Chief of the German General Staff. Mr Shlick has tendered his services to the United States, and sometime ago, as engineering on an American warship in [illegible] waters.

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Two Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bedsteads, (Lane Crawford make), Sideboards, Dinner Waggons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware, etc.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Sundry Blackwood Furniture, including Large 6-Fold Blackwood Screen with 5-Coloured Panels, Overmantel, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc., Tennis Poles and Netting.

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A number of cases "Albers" ROLLED OATS,
And
One case LEMON BISCUITS.

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Drawing Room Suite, Carpets and Rugs, Oil Paintings, Chinese Vases and Curios, Curtains, etc., etc.

Large Marble-top Sideboard and Dinner Waggon (nearly new), Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Spirit Tantalus, Dinner Service, Tea and Coffee Sets, etc., Double Bedsteads, Large Wardrobes and Toilet Tables, Roll-top Desk, Medicine Chest, etc., Floor Linoleum, Pantry and Kitchen Utensils, (Aluminium Saucepans),

And

Singer Sewing Machine (adaptable) Hand or Treadle, Electroliers, and Lights, Ceiling and Table Fans, Gramophone, with about 200 Records and large Record Cabinet, a number of large Palms, etc. in Pots, Gent.'s 3-Speed Gear "Centaur" Bicycle, a collection of Picture Post Cards, Aviary, and Brass Parrot Stand, Rubber-Tyred Rickshs,

Also

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Comprising:—

A variety of Dress Materials including a few pieces of Silk, Prints, Holland, White Linen, Drill, &c., &c., Counterpanes, White Blankets, Handkerchiefs, Towels, Toilet Soap, Perfumery, &c., &c., &c.,

And

Sun Hats, a few dozens of Lady's Silk Hoses, Gent.'s Boots and Shoes, Lace Curtains, &c., &c.,

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Hongkong, August 31, 1917. 2076

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Hongkong, Feb. 15, 1917.

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For the Hongkong and Shangha. Banking Corporation.
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Hongkong May. 14, 1916. 517

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Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed	1,125,000
Paid-up	562,500
Reserve Fund...	600,000

BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong April 18, 1917.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

PAID UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,200,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

C. C. DOWNING,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 7, 1917.

AMERICA NOW THE SILVER CENTRE.

BIMETALLIC BASIS FOR WORLD PREDICTED.

"Commenting upon the recent rapid rise in the price of silver and other features of the silver situation, John Clausen, of the foreign trade department of the Crocker National Bank of San Francisco, in an interview a month ago with a representative of the "Christian Science Monitor," said that not only had the United States become the silver centre of the world, displacing England in that respect, but that, contrary to general opinion, London no longer makes the price of that metal, this being regulated in the silver centres of the United States. The tendency of American prices to follow those of London, caused by the fact that the London exchange opens several hours before American financial centres, has, according to Mr. Clausen, been overcome in the case of the silver market.

"As to the legitimacy of the rise in the price of silver, whether the advance is due to unfair causes of demand and supply, or to manipulation and speculation, and whether the advance is likely to continue," said Mr. Clausen, "this is a matter of doubt. A peculiar feature of the present situation, for example, is the fact that if one were to go into the market to-day and try to get a fairly large amount of silver he probably could not get the metal, and at the same time the chances are that if he had a similar amount for sale he might look in vain for a purchaser.

DEMAND FOR GOLD.

"It is true, of course, that there is a large demand for the white metal, not only in India and China but in European and other countries, and the result, in my opinion, will be that the world will go on a bimetallic basis.

"This will be made necessary by the inadequacy of the supply of gold to serve as a basis for the rapidly expanding debts and commercial transactions of the world. And one result of thus placing the world upon the two metal standard, together with other factors, will be the opening of a new era in international finance and commerce, in which the financial resources of the world will be more widely distributed and the financial and commercial balance between the different countries more easily maintained, and in which trade practices will approach the conditions of barter that formerly existed. Conditions will resemble those of the age of barter in the directness and stability of transactions as compared with the artificial and speculative conditions that prevail at the present time.

"For example, when a big corporation is formed, say in the United States, and its securities are floated in Europe, the result is the creation of a huge credit balance in Europe that complicates disorders the calculations of merchants and financiers as to the proper abilities of exchange, and in other ways tends to make business unstable and uncertain. But with a wider distribution of money and with the increase in volume of basic money that will be realized by the addition of silver to the standard, together with the increasing confidence of the people of each country to hold the securities of their own country, there will, I believe, follow a period when the elements of artificiality and speculation now so rife will be reduced to a minimum."

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN SEPTEMBER.

The following Table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of Sept., 1917 :—

Date.	Ends.		Begins.	
Sept. 3rd,	5.57	a.m.	6.49	p.m.
„ 4th,	5.56	„	6.48	„
„ 5th,	5.56	„	6.48	„
„ 6th,	5.56	„	6.48	„
„ 7th,	5.56	„	6.47	„
„ 8th,	5.56	„	6.46	„
„ 9th,	5.56	„	6.45	„
„ 10th,	5.57	„	6.44	„
„ 11th,	5.57	„	6.43	„
„ 12th,	5.57	„	6.42	„
„ 13th,	5.58	„	6.41	„
„ 14th,	5.58	„	6.40	„
„ 15th,	5.59	„	6.40	„
„ 16th,	5.59	„	6.39	„
„ 17th,	5.59	„	6.38	„
„ 18th,	5.59	„	6.37	„
„ 19th,	5.59	„	6.35	„
„ 20th,	6.0	„	6.35	„
„ 21st,	6.0	„	6.34	„
„ 22nd,	6.0	„	6.33	„
„ 23rd,	6.1	„	6.32	„
„ 24th,	6.1	„	6.31	„
„ 25th,	6.1	„	6.30	„
„ 26th,	6.2	„	6.29	„
„ 27th,	6.2	„	6.28	„
„ 28th,	6.2	„	6.27	„
„ 29th,	6.2	„	6.25	„
„ 30th,	6.2	„	6.24	„

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES $1.25 and $2.2.

"THE BEST OF ALL"

JEYES' FLUID

PRICES		PRICES	
1 gal.	$3.25	1 gal.	$3.25
5 „	$15.00	5 „	$15.00
40 „	$100.00	40 „	$100.00

ALEX. ROSS & Co. (Sole Agents).
4, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
HONGKONG.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

Major Wakeman, Commanding H.K.V.R.

DETAIL.

On duty from the morning of Sunday the 2nd September to the morning of Sunday the 9th September H. K. V. C.
Next for duty "B" Co. H. K. V. R.
Orderly Officer 2nd Lieut. G. C. Moxon.

PARADES.

Tuesday, 4th September:—

"A & B Co's., Recruits and Machine Gun Section on the road outside the Orderly Room at 5.15 p.m., Kowloon Dock Section at Kowloon Docks, Taikoo Dock Section on Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. for Elementary Training Musketry Test 298 (2) (Fire Discipline). Dress Drill Order. Every man including exempted members must attend this parade.

Wednesday, 5th September:—

All the N. C. O.'s and men of A & B Co.'s who have not passed in Elementary Tests 299 (5), (6), (7) will parade on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. Dress Drill Order.

A Coy under Lieut. H. R. B. Hancock.
B Coy under Lieut. C. W. Beswick.

Mounted Section will parade on the Cricket Ground at 5 p.m. for Elementary Training Musketry.

Thursday, 6th September:—

All the N.C.O.s and men of A and B Coys who have not passed in Elementary Training Musketry Tests 299 (8), (9), (10) will parade on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. Dress Drill Order with Pouches.

A Coy under 2nd Lieut. R. Sutherland.
B Coy under 2nd Lieut. F. H. Thomas.

Signalling Section: The following will attend Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m: Dress Clean Fatigue:—

For Heliograph Instruction:—L/Cpls. Goldsmith and Mayes. Ptes. Higginbotham and Cossart.

For Flag Drill: Ptes. Mattingley, Wilson and Gompertz.

Remainder will parade at Happy Valley for Station Work under Lt. Sergt. Crawford. Fall in at monument 5.30 p.m. Dress Clean Fatigue.

Friday, 7th September:—

Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress Drill Order.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Corps Orders by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

ENGINEER COMPANY.

Detail of Duties at Lyeemun from 1st to 15th September is posted at Headquarters.

PARADES.

Tuesday, 4th September:—

7.10 a.m. Scouts Company M.G. Detachment at Headquarters.

7.30 a.m. Belchers 6" Section at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Left Section M.G. Co., and Civil Service Company at Headquarters under unit Commander. Section drill and Visual Training.

5.30 p.m. Stretcher Bearer Section at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "A" and "B" classes at Happy Valley. (Heliograph and Flag Station work.

Wednesday, 5th September:—

5.30 p.m. Right Section M.G. Co., and Scouts Company at Headquarters under unit Commanders. Tests of Elementary Training.

Thursday, 6th September:—

7.10 a.m. Scouts Company M.G. Detachment at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery (Gun Numbers other than specialists) at Belchers' Battery.

5.30 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

Friday, 7th September:—

7.30 a.m. Belchers 6" Section (Gun Numbers as detailed) at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery (Layers and Setters only) at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Right Section M.G. Co., at Headquarters under unit Commander. Tests of Elementary Training.

5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground under Corpls. Grimes, Edgcumbe and Edmonds and Lct.-Corpl. Meade.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "A" and "B" classes at Happy Valley. (Heliograph and Flag Station work.)

Saturday, 8th September:—

7.10 a.m. Scouts Company (men detailed by Sergt.-Major Ramsay) at Headquarters. Tests of Elementary Training.

4.30 p.m. Special Parade at Headquarters for members of the Corps (Infantry) unable to attend drills order on 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 7th September. One N.C.O. from each unit sending men will attend.

DETAIL.

On duty 3rd Sept.: Scouts Company.
On duty 4th Sept.: Right Sec. M.G. Co.
On duty 5th Sept.: Left Sec. M.G. Co. and Civil Service Co.
On duty 6th Sept.: Centre Section M.G. Co.
On duty 7th Sept.: Scouts Company.
On duty 8th Sept.: Scouts Company.
Orderly Officer from 2nd to 8th Sept.: Lieut. R. E. Lindsell.

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE EXPORTERS,
SILK MERCHANTS,
COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in
NEW YORK,
SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.
Branches:—
CANTON,
SHANGHAI,
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HEAD OFFICE: KING'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK) COAL

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPOPON COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo

SILIMPOPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPOPON COAL (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebattik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuko Bay (Sebattik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

1027

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1917.

On London—
Bank Wire 3/-⅝
„ On demand 3/-⅝
„ 30 days' sight 3/-⅝
„ 4 months' sight, ...3/-¼
Credits, 4 months' sight ...3/1½
Documentary, 4 months' sight 3/1⅜
On Paris—
On demand, ...420½
Credits, 4 months' sight, ...434
On New York—
On demand, ...72⅛
Credits, 60 days sight, ...——
On Bombay—
Wire, ... ——
On demand, ... nom.
On Calcutta—
Wire, ... ——
On demand nom.
On Singapore—
On demand, ...120
On Manila—
On demand, ...144½
On Shanghai—
On demand nom.
30 days' sight (private paper).——
On Yokohama—
On demand, ... 141
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael) ... 38.50
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) $6.50 n.
Silver (per oz.) 46d.
Bar Silver in Hongkong ... 25⅞ p. nom.
Chinese Copper Cash ⅛ pm.
Chinese Copper Cents... ... ⅛ pm.
Rate of Native Interest ... 7 % p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin 1½ % dis.
Hongkong Sub. Coin par.

Temperature.

Hongkong, September 3, 1917.

BAROMETER	9 A.M.	29.65
Do.	1 P.M.	29.64
Do.	4 P.M.	29.69
THERMOMETER	9 A.M.	84
Do.	1 P.M.	86
Do.	4 P.M.	85
Do. (Wet bulb)	9 A.M.	80
Do (Wet bulb)	1 P.M.	80
Do (Wet bulb)	4 P.M.	81
Do. Maximum		85
Do. Minimum (over night)		75

TYPHOON SIGNALS.

New Local and Non-Local Storm Signal Codes were introduced at Hongkong on 1st July, 1917, in place of the old Local Code, and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the Non-Local Signals. The new Local Code is given below:—

DAY SIGNALS.

1—Red cone, point upward, will mean a typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.

2—Black cone point upward—Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.);

3—Black cone point downward—Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.);

4—Black drum—Gale expected from the East (N.E to S.E.);

5—Black ball—Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.)

6—Two black cones, top one point down, bottom one point up,—Gale expected to increase.

7—Black cross—Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chi-kok, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyemun.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps.)

1.—White, white, white.
2.—White, green, green.
3.—Green, white, white.
4.—Green, green, white.
5.—White, white, green.
6.—Green, green, green.
7.—Red, green, red.

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. *Tamar*, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same signification as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a black signal has been displayed it will mean that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour, a Cone will be exhibited at the following stations:—Gap Rock, Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, Sau Ki Wan, Sai Kung, Sha Tau Kok, Tai Po to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours' warning of a gale (Force 8 by Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h., mean velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also warnings of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind. Owing, however, to the uncertain movements of typhoons and to insufficient telegraphic observations, it will occasionally happen that signals 2 to 5 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or even Gap Rock, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of typhoons forming in the vicinity and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a located typhoon increasing its rate of progression abnormally.

In the new Non-Local Code the approximate velocity of the storm centre will be shown, in addition to its direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning was issued will also be shown.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day at 2 p.m.	On date at 8 a.m.	On date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.69	29.63	29.62
Temperature	86	82	86
Humidity	68	81	74
Direction of Wind.....	E	E	E
Force	4	4	4
Weather	b	o	b
Rain.....	0.00	0.00	0.09

Highest open air temperature on the 2nd 87.
Lowest open air temperature on the 2nd 82.

F. CLAXTON, *Director.*
Hongkong, Observatory, Sept. 3, 1917.

WEATHER REPORT.

September 3rd, at 10.32 a.m.—Warning to Hongkong, Manila, Coast Ports &c.:—Typhoon in Lat. 16° N. Long. 112° E., moving W. at 8 to 12 miles per hour.

September 3rd at 10.32 a.m.—No returns from Japan and continental stations north of Shanghai. Pressure has increased slightly over the Philippines, and decreased slightly to moderately over Formosa and the China and Annam coasts; it is probably highest in the Pacific to the south-east of Japan. The typhoon is situated near the Parcels, moving westward.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.09 inch. Total since January 1st, 71.99 inches, against an average of 66.04 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 4th September:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: E. and S.E. winds, fresh; cloudy generally, showery.

2.—Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 3, 1917.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Wl'ostock ...	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Memuro ...	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate ...	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki...	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishi'jima ...	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hankow ...	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang ...	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha ..	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai ..	„	29.73	81	98	sse	1	o
Gutalaff ...	„	29.74	80	100	s	2	b
Sharp Pk...	„	29.72	83	85	N	2	b
Amoy	„	29.70	83	83	—	0	b
Swatow	„	29.69	80	100	NE	1	b
Taihoku ...	5 a.	29.69	81	84	—	0	o
Taichu	„	29.69	79	—	—	0	b.
Tainan	„	29.69	79	—	-	0	o
Koshun ...	„	29.71	77	—	ENE	2	r
Pesendores	„	29.68	81	—	N	2	u
Canton	6 a.	29.67	80	91	NE	1	c
Hongkong ..	„	29.83	82	81	E	4	o
Gap Rock ..	„	29.62	—	—	E	4	c
Macao	„	29.61	81	92	E	4	b
Wuchow ...	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien ...	7 a.	29.61	79	92	NW	2	b
Tourane	„	29.52	77	—	NW	4	bf
C. St. James	„	29.62	75	—	WSW	4	o
Aparri	6 a.	29.69	77	89	SSW	2	u
Dagupan ...	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	„	29.69	75	94	—	0	o
Legaspi	„	29.74	77	91	WSW	2	o
Tacloban ...	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iloilo	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surigao	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	4.20	29.86	72	—	SW	1	o
Labuan.....	6 a.	29.72	78	94	SW	6	b

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

Hongkong Observatory, Sept. 3, 1917.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6 STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, s snow t thunder, v visibility w dew wet).

RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 87-8-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

September 4th to 10th, 1917.

Day of Week	Date of Month	High Water Hongkong Mean Time.	High Water Height	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time.	Low Water Height
		h m	high.	h m	feet
Tues.	4	11 9	6.7	m 6 35	1.7
		11 44 a	6.5	a 0 0 a	2.2
Wed.	5	0 22 a	6.9	m 6 52	1.7
		11 44 a	6.5	a 0 29 a	2.7
Thur	6	—	—	m 6 14	1.9
		1 6 a	6.2	a 0 55 a	3.2
Fri.	7	m 0 15	6.6	m 7 22	2.4
		0 15 a	6.8	a 0 18 a	2.7
Sat.	8	m 1 18	6.5	m 8 51	2.4
		a 1 21 a	6.2	a 0 34 a	4.0
Sun.	9	m 2 17	6.4	m 1 1 45	2.41
		No inferior	high	nor low	water
Mon.	10	m 3 —	6.8	0 0 a	2.2
		No inferior	high	nor low	water

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

ARE you subject to attacks of diarrhoea? Keep absolutely quiet for a few days, rest in bed if possible, be careful of your diet and take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This medicine has cured cases of chronic diarrhoea that physicians have failed on, and it will cure you. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SHARE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 3RD, 1917.

Stock and paid up Value.	Quotations 11.30 A.M.	Last Dividend and date.	Approximate Return based on last year's div.
BANKS.			
Hongkong & S'hai $125	$580 b.	Interim of £2-3/- a/c 1917.....	6½ p.c.
MARINE INSURANCES.			
Cantons$ 50	$320	$7 final making $25 a/c 1915 and Interim of $15 a/c 1916.	7 p.c.
North China£5	T. 140	Int. div. of 15% = 15/- at 3/8 5/16, $4.23 per share a/c 1916	5½ p.c.
Unions $100	$800 a.	Final of $20 and bonus of $10 a/c 1915 and Interim of $30 a/c 1916	7 p.c.
Yangtszes$ 60	$190	$15 making $21 for 1915 and special of $3 on account 1916 ...	11 p.c.
FIRE INSURANCES.			
China Fires$ 20	$133	$7 and bonus $2 for 1915.	5½ p.c.
Hongkong Fires ...$ 50	$300	$27 for 1915	8½ p.c.
SHIPPING.			
Douglas Steamships $50	$81	Int. of $3 a/c 1916-1917.	16½ p.c.
Steamboats$ 15	$17½	$1.25 for 1916	7 p.c.
Indo-Chinas— (Preferred)...£5 (Deferred)...£5	$35 $89	Final of 3/- a/c 1916..... Final of 40/- a/c 1916.....	6 p.c. 21 p.c.
"Shell" Transports £1	108/6 b.	o/- final making 7/- a/c 1916 free of income tax Coupon 28	
"Star Ferry"$ 10	$29	$1.65 dividend & 45 cts. Bonus for year ending 30-4-16	7 p.c.
REFINERIES			
China Sugars.....$ 100	$92	$12 for 1916	12 p.c.
Malabon Sugars... P. 30	$29	P. 5 for 1916.....	13½ p.c.
MINING.			
Kailans£1	40/- b.	Int. div. of 1/- free of income tax, making 10% a/c 1916-1917 coupon No. 9	7 p.c.
Langkats rdrs. 10	T. 14 s.	Tls. 1 for 1916	6 p.c.
Raubs.....£1	$2.50 s.		———
Tronoh Mines£1	35/6	1/- interim making 4/- a/c 1916.....	10 p.c.
Ural Caspians£1	32/	9 % for 1915	———
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.			
Kowloon Wharves $ 50	$74 b.	8 % for 1916 & bonus $2	9 p.c.
H.K. & Whampoa Docks$	$113½ sa.	Interim of $2½ a/c 1917.	9½ p.c.
Shanghai Docks T. 10	T. 76	Tls. 9 for year ending 30-4-17	8 p.c.
HOTELS LANDS AND BUILDINGS			
Hongkong Hotels...$ 50	$94½ b.	$3 a/c half year ended 30-6-17.	6 p.c.
Central Estates ...$10	$89 b.	$7 a/c 1916.....	7 p.c.
Hongkong Lands ...$100	$85 b.	Interim of $3½ a/c 1917..	8 p.c.
Humphreys Estates $ 10	$6 b.	50 cents for 1916	7½ p.c.
Kowloon Lands ...$ 30	$33	$2 for 1916	6 p.c.
West Points$ 50	$76 b.	Interim of $3 a/c 1917...	7 p.c.
Shanghai Lands T. 50	T. 92	6 % final making 12 % a/c 1916	7½ p.c.
COTTON MILLS.			
Ewos T. 50	T. 162½ s.	Tls. 9 for year ending 31-10-16.....	5½ p.c.
Shanghai Cottons T. 50	T. 129 b. & sa.	Tls. 8 div. a/c year ended 30-6-16.	5 p.c.
Kung Yik.....T. 10	T. 15 s.	Tls. 0.90 for 1916	6½ p.c.
Yangtszepoos T. 5	T. 5½ s.		———
Orientals, ...	T. 38 b.		———
MISCELLANEOUS.			
China-Borneos 15	$8½	70 cts. for 1916.....	8½ p.c.
Light & Powers ... $ 5	$4½	p.c. for year ending 28-2-06	———
China-Providents $ 10	$7½ b.	70 cents for 1916	8 p.c.
Dairy Farms$ 6	$23	$3 for year ending 31-7-16	13 p.c.
Green Islands$ 7½	$7.10 sa.	80 cents for 1916	11 p.c.
Hongkong Electrics $ 10	$42½	$2½ a/c 1916/17 Bonus 75 cents.....	6 p.c.
Hongkong Ices$ 25	$149	$2 interim a/c 1917.....	
Hongkong Ropes ...$ 10	$26½ b.	$1 interim a/c 1917.....	10 p.c.
Hongkong Tramways ...	$6	Interim of 9 % a/c 1917	9½ p.c.
H.K. Steel Foundry ...	$10½ b.	$1 a/c year 31-5-17.....	10 p.c.
Peak Tramways ...$ 10	$9 s.		
do. (new) $ 1	90 cents	7 % for 1916/1917	7½ p.c.
Steam Laundry$ 5	$3 b.	35 cents for year 31-5-17.	6½ p.c.
Union Waterboats ...$ 7	$13	12½ % for 1916	10 p.c.
Watsons$ 10	$6 sa.	40 cents for 1916	10 p.c.
William Powell$ 7	$5½ s.	60 cents for 1916/1917...	———

s.—sellers. sa.—sales. b.—buyers.

Telegraphic Add:: "RIALTO." MOXON & TAYLOR,
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